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President Bush, aggressive in the final push, as he exhorted followers on Monday at a rally in Madison, New Jersey.

## Clinton Widens His Lead As a Harsh Race Winds Up

### Unbowed, Bush Jabs On Taxes And Trust

### Polls Show Democrat Ahead by 7.5 Points

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — A combative and angry George Bush flailed his Democratic challenger Monday on the last day of the president's battle to remain in the White House for four more years.

At a morning rally, Mr. Bush, 68, pressed his efforts to raise doubts about Bill Clinton's character, calling the Arkansas governor "the slippery one."

"When he says invest in America, watch your wallet — he's talking about taxes," Mr. Bush said. "When Bill Clinton is playing that 'taxophone,' middle-class Americans will be singing the blues."

Mr. Clinton, 46, surrounded by campaign aides who appeared increasingly confident of victory, talked of economic problems but also cast the election as a historic watershed that would determine the course of the United States well into the next century.

"No more trickle down," Mr. Clinton told a crowd in Cleveland, the second stop on a nine-state swing. "Not tax and spend, but put the American people first. Invest in our jobs, control our health-care costs, provide education to all of our people and we can be the greatest country in the world forever."

Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire and independent candidate, stayed in Dallas and criticized the two major-party candidates via expensive prime-time television advertisements.

"We'll landslide this thing if the people vote their conscience," said at a rally. He dismissed polls that showed him a distant third.

Americans vote Tuesday to elect a president and vice president, all 435 members of the House of Representatives, 35 of 100 Senators, and governors in 12 states. Numerous referendum questions are on various state ballots, notably questions on whether to limit the terms of members of Congress and whether restrictions on abortions should be lifted or imposed.

But the focus was on the race for the White House. Although poll-takers say the race is volatile, not one major survey gave the edge to Mr. Bush.

The Clinton campaign seemed little worried. Choced by weekend polls showing that the erosion in Mr. Clinton's lead had ended, aides smiled and hugged each other.

Ronald H. Brown, the Democratic National Committee chairman, was on hand for Mr. Clinton's marathon final day, which began in Philadelphia and was to end in Little Rock, Arkansas, early Tuesday.

"I feel victory in the air," said Mr. Brown, whose party last won the White House in 1976.

Although warning against overconfidence, Mr. Clinton introduced his wife, Hillary, as the "next first lady," the first time he has done so.

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — Only the possibility of a massive, eleventh-hour shift in voter sentiment stood in the path of Governor Bill Clinton as he pursued election to the presidency, opinion polls showed on the eve of Election Day.

President George Bush harshly attacked his rival in the face of four surveys that placed the president at a range of 7.5 percentage points behind the Democratic governor of Arkansas just hours before voting booths opened early Tuesday morning.

Analysts said a comeback victory for Mr. Bush would shatter all historical precedents and appeared highly unlikely.

But the president declared Monday that pollsters "don't matter" and placed his trust in "the people in that booth tomorrow."

Mr. Clinton, still hoarse, told a rally in Cleveland on Monday: "Tomorrow we will drown out the negative voices that we have heard for too long." He characterized his mood as "hopeful and determined."

Three major surveys showed Mr. Bush in the Republican, behind by eight points, Washington Post survey conducted Wednesday through Sunday gave Mr. Clinton 43 points and Mr. Bush 35. The Gallup poll conducted Saturday and Sunday for CNN and USA Today gave Mr. Clinton 44 to Mr. Bush's 36. And a poll conducted Sunday night for NBC News and The Wall Street Journal produced a 44-36 split.

A Harris survey conducted Friday through Sunday gave Mr. Clinton a six-point edge, 43-37.

In all four polls, the independent candidate, Ross Perot, hovered in the mid-tens. And all had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

The trend over the past few days showed Mr. Clinton gaining slightly.

Gallup offered deeper analysis by using historical trends to estimate how the undecided vote would break. Its final "allocated" poll showed Mr. Clinton 12 points ahead of Mr. Bush on the eve of the election, holding 49 percent to Mr. Bush's 37 percent and Mr. Perot's 14 percent.

In Gallup's view, the challenger can usually count on five out of six undecided votes when an election for president involves an incumbent and a challenger. Gallup estimated that Mr. Perot could not count on undecided voters because his historical experience suggests that most voters who decide late do not want to "waste" their ballot on a third-party candidate who is not given any chance of winning.

NBC's poll gave Mr. Perot 15 points, and Harris and the Post gave him 16 points.

Told that odds-makers in London had given Mr. Bush one-four odds of winning, a Republican analyst, Doug Bailey, said Monday: "My guess is the London bookies got it right."



Bill Clinton working a crowd at a Cleveland airport on Monday. The candidate told backers hoarsely, "You can see that I have nearly lost my voice trying to give you a voice in Washington."

## Magic Johnson Retires 'for Good'

INGLEWOOD, California — Earvin (Magic) Johnson, who returned to the National Basketball Association's Los Angeles Lakers on Sept. 29 after retiring last season because he had the virus that causes AIDS, said Monday that he was retiring for good.

Mr. Johnson, announcing his decision in a statement released by the Lakers just four days before the beginning of the 1992-93 NBA season, gave no indication that he or his doctors felt that he was unfit to play.

"After much thought and talking it over with Cookie and my family, I decided I will retire — for good — from the Lakers," Mr. Johnson said in the statement, referring to his wife.

## Shutting Out the Polls, Bush Feverishly Woos the Voters

WASHINGTON — Encapsulated in a traveling campaign roadshow that offers little time for introspection and reflection that George Bush chooses, the president is telling aides he will ultimately steal the "Comeback Kid" title. He apparently believes it.

The side added that Mr. Bush said: "I know what I'm doing now. You guys put me on the plane, send me where I need to go and leave me alone."

Describing his state of mind in a television interview show, Mr. Bush said: "Jim Baker came to me and he said, 'Here's a list of the electoral breakdowns and where we stand on the overnights.' I said, 'Jimmy, let me tell you something: I'm not interested. I want to keep my mind going on getting my message out. I'm

going where the schedule says... you know, just keep on going..."

Watching the overnight polls, Mr. Bush said, "would just drive me crazy."

## GM Revamps Executive Team Automaker Slashes Payout and Names Chief

NEW YORK — General Motors Corp. made sweeping changes Monday, halving the stock dividend, installing a new chairman and chief executive officer and pushing out four top officials linked to the struggling automaker's failures.

The cut in the quarterly dividend, from 40 cents to 20 cents, will slow a cash hemorrhage that ran about \$9 million a day in the third quarter, when the company's loss totaled nearly \$753 million. Since January 1990, GM's losses total of \$7.4 billion.

This goes a short way financially," said David Healy, analyst with S.G. Warburg Securities. "If they maintained the dividend, the stock would go down because Wall Street would think they didn't understand the situation."

## Kiosk

### No-Confidence Loss for Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Prime Minister Milan Panic of Yugoslavia lost a no-confidence vote in the federal parliament's lower house on Monday, with Serbian nationalists and radicals turned against him.

### Mercedes Scraps Plan for an East German Plant

By Brandon Mitchell  
Mercedes-Benz on Monday indefinitely postponed plans to build a 1 billion Deutsche mark truck factory in Eastern Germany, in a serious setback to plans for investment in the region.

### English Boarding Schools: 'Much Nicer Than People Think'

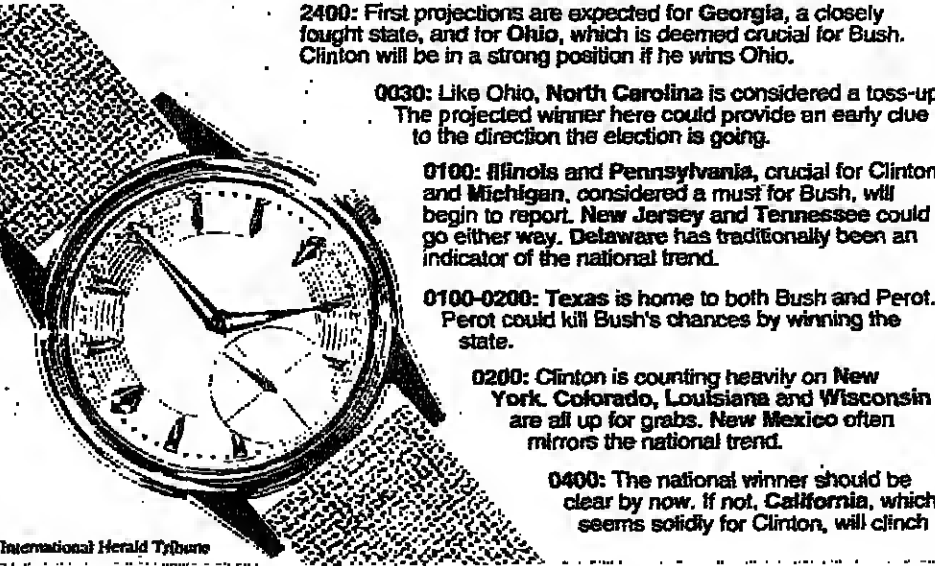
By William E. Schmidt  
New York Times Service  
HERTFORD, England — For most of two centuries, England's private boarding schools have struggled to turn generations of young toffs into gentlemen, mixing classics and cricket with a lip-stiffening regimen of hard beds, cold showers and mean discipline, often meted out by a sneering clique of dormitory bullies.

### Tomorrow, an Election Special

A special election edition of the Herald Tribune, available at newsstands in major cities, will carry the latest results in the U.S. contests. The election special can be found early Wednesday morning in Paris, London, Brussels, Berlin, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Geneva, Milan and other major cities.

## Counting Votes: When to Watch for Key Results

The TV networks will report exit-poll results as the polls close in each state, giving the first clear indication of which candidate carried the state. Television analysts believe that the national winner will be known by 0200 GMT. All times shown in GMT.



International Herald Tribune

2400: First projections are expected for Georgia, a closely fought state, and for Ohio, which is deemed crucial for Bush. Clinton will be in a strong position if he wins Ohio.

0030: Like Ohio, North Carolina is considered a toss-up. The projected winner here could provide an early clue to the direction the election is going.

0100: Illinois and Pennsylvania, crucial for Clinton, and Michigan, considered a must for Bush, will begin to report. New Jersey and Tennessee could go either way. Delaware has traditionally been an indicator of the national trend.

0100-0200: Texas is home to both Bush and Perot. Perot could kill Bush's chances by winning the state.

0200: Clinton is counting heavily on New York, Colorado, Louisiana and Wisconsin are all up for grabs. New Mexico often mirrors the national trend.

0400: The national winner should be clear by now. If not, California, which seems solidly for Clinton, will clinch it.

## Mercedes Scraps Plan for an East German Plant

By Brandon Mitchell  
Mercedes-Benz on Monday indefinitely postponed plans to build a 1 billion Deutsche mark truck factory in Eastern Germany, in a serious setback to plans for investment in the region.

Germany effectively numbers about one-third of the work force.

Some authorities in Eastern Germany believe that the plant will never be built, adding to the already substantial economic woes in Brandenburg state.

### English Boarding Schools: 'Much Nicer Than People Think'

By William E. Schmidt  
New York Times Service  
HERTFORD, England — For most of two centuries, England's private boarding schools have struggled to turn generations of young toffs into gentlemen, mixing classics and cricket with a lip-stiffening regimen of hard beds, cold showers and mean discipline, often meted out by a sneering clique of dormitory bullies.

Mr. Jewell, whose outlook was shaped, in part, by some bleak memories of his own life as a public school student in Devon, where he recalls being beaten twice by older boys. "Now we value nonconformity and independence of thought, and try to teach young men that real manhood involves tolerance, not aggression."

of people think," said one 15-year-old, wearing the regulation dark sport jacket and tie required by the school's dress code.

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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	35.93	Down	0.09%
3,262.21		89.39	

The Dollar		Output dropped in Western Germany	
New York	1.5645	1.5425	
Doll	1.5345	1.5662	
Pound	1.5345	1.5662	
Yen	123.57	123.40	
FF	5.3015	5.238	

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# Rostock Aide Adds an Insult to Attacks

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

**BONN** — Seeking to improve their image after a series of brutal attacks against foreigners last summer, politicians in the East German port city of Rostock revealed on Monday depths of ignorance and misunderstanding instead.

At a press conference that had been intended to cap a visit by the head of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, Ignatz Bubis, the chairman of Rostock's city committee on internal affairs, Karl-Heinz Schmidt, stunned his guest by asking: "You are a German citizen of the Jewish faith. Your homeland is Israel, right? What do you think of the daily violence between Palestinians and Israelis?"

Mr. Bubis was offended, and according to the German news agency DPA, responded, "In other words, you want to know what an I doing here?"

The question, Mr. Bubis said, revealed a mixture of "stupidity, intolerance, and lack of understanding" that was "unfortunately not rare."

He also suggested that Mr. Schmidt ought to be removed from his position.

Mr. Schmidt resigned later Monday at the request of his party, the Christian Democratic Union, Agence France-Press reported.

The embarrassed mayor of Rostock, Klaus Kilimann, asked

Mr. Bubis to excuse what he called a "deplorable slip."

Mr. Schmidt's remark, Mr. Bubis said, showed how hard it remained for Jews to be considered Germans, like any others. "This opinion, from the general population and not from some extreme-rightist group, is what causes ideological damage," he said.

For the nearly 45 years that East Germany was Communist, there was little discussion of responsibility for what the Nazis had done to the Jews. The Communist leaders considered themselves exemplary anti-fascists, and told the people that guilt rested with the West Germans.

Rostock never had a large Jewish community, although the Nazis began transporting Jews from the city to the death camps at Auschwitz and Treblinka in 1942. After the Communists fell in 1989, Rostock set up a foundation to encourage historical research.

Since the violence against foreign asylum-seekers and Vietnamese workers in Rostock last August, the city has become a symbol of the ugly side of reunification.

Mr. Bubis and his delegation visited the shelter for foreigners in Lichtenhagen where the attacks took place, and expressed concern about violence against foreigners all over Germany.

They also criticized the police for failing to act earlier to prevent the attacks in Lichtenhagen.



Ignatz Bubis, right, and another member of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, Michel Friedman, on Monday leaving the site of attacks on asylum-seekers near Rostock.

# Beyond Extremists, German Dislike of Foreigners Grows

By Ferdinand Protzman  
New York Times Service

**LANGEN, Germany** — Heinz Reisz was watching television on Aug. 24 when the late-night news showed footage of neo-Nazi youths storming and burning a hostel in the Baltic port of Rostock, where some 200 Romanian Gypsies seeking political asylum in Germany had been living.

He was delighted.

"I couldn't sleep for two nights out of sheer joy," said Mr. Reisz, a 54-year-old drilling contractor, who the German police say is head of a 500-member group of neo-Nazis in Hesse.

On the wall above his living-room sofa is a framed, black-and-white photograph of Hitler and a bronze plaque bearing a bas-relief swastika wreathed in bay leaves with the words "Waffen SS, blood and honor."

"What our boys did in Rostock was great," Mr. Reisz said. "It was justifiable rebellion that showed how powerful the German politicians have become and really made clear to me that our time is drawing near."

Most of Germany's 80 million citizens were horrified by the events in Rostock and are disturbed by the surge in anti-foreigner violence, which has come as immigration has increased while the problems of unification of East and West Germany have become acute.

But resentment of foreigners is increasing, even beyond the neo-Nazi groups.

An opinion poll published in Der Spiegel showed that 73 percent of all Germans believe it is "especially important" to "get a grip on the problem of foreigners."

Germany's past, particularly the genocidal policies of the Nazi regime, makes the German government's efforts to cope with the current problem a difficult and delicate task.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government has proposed tightening the clause in Germany's constitution that sets liberal conditions for asylum, but the measure's prospects are uncertain.

And while the mainstream politicians bicker, the attacks continue.

Aaron Epstein, a 37-year-old free-lance journalist living in Frankfurt, was attacked and beaten by a group of men in their mid-20s one morning a few weeks ago while he was walking on a downtown street. He suffered severe bruises on his face and lower back before using his heavy walking stick to drive them away.

"They were not skinheads," he said. "I think they were neo-Nazis because they were screaming, 'Filthy Jew!' while they punched me. The police couldn't do anything, really. I started carrying the stick because I felt threatened. There is increasing fear in the Jewish community here."

A survey released on Oct. 28 showed that one-third of Germany's 40,000 Jewish citizens now feel threatened by rising anti-Semitism. About 75 percent said they did not feel the German government was doing enough to combat extremist violence.

While government officials blame neo-Nazi and extremist groups for the violence, they insist that the attacks are not a coordinated, nationwide campaign.

About 40,000 extremists are now active in Germany, including 6,500 neo-Nazis, the intelligence agency said. Some of the worst violence has been the work of 6,000 rightist skinheads in Germany, with the majority living in the East.

"There is a tendency toward more organization, but these are mostly local incidents," an intelligence agency spokesman said.

"The various rightist groups are in loose contact with each other. They are forming telephone chains, jointly trying to prepare activities and events, exchanging information. But we have not yet seen signs of regional or superregional direction."

But Bernd Wagner, a Berlin-based expert on extremist youth, said that on the local level the neo-Nazis are very well organized in disciplined groups ranging in size from 25 to 100 people.

"The small number in a given cadre makes it easier to uncover government agents or informers," Mr. Wagner said. "It allows local leaders to move swiftly and flexibly in organizing demonstrations or countering police actions. It is very

modern, effective political organization. In some towns in eastern Germany, the neo-Nazis are already more powerful than the municipal administration."

It is difficult to prove Mr. Wagner's assertion with copious instances, partly because most officials will not admit how much they fear the neo-Nazis.

East Germany, where the political, economic and social system is in disarray, has proven to be fertile recruiting ground for the neo-Nazis. Opinion polls show that about 25 percent of East Germans under 25 years of age have extreme rightist leanings.

Former East German Communists have been surprised at how short the step to extremism can be. But Nazism and Stalinism created remarkably similar organizational structures, and both ideologies stressed the traditional German values of order, discipline, punctuality and obedience to authority.

Christian Ostrowski, the 47-year-old head of the Party of Democratic Socialism, the successor to East Germany's Communist Party,

**There is no typical profile of the young people who are attracted to neo-Nazism.**

# Court Backs Rivals Attack Kohl's 'Emergency,' Analysts See Bold Political Ploy

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. Supreme Court, for the second time in three weeks, left intact on Monday a state law that provides grandparents with visitation rights to their grandchildren even when the children's parents object.

The justices, without comment, rejected arguments that a Wisconsin law unconstitutionally interferes with parents' right to raise their children as they wish.

The court on Oct. 19 left intact a similar Kentucky law.

The court also made the following rulings:

- It left intact fines assessed against a former U.S. attorney general, Ramsey Clark, for bringing suit against Britain and former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher over a 1986 air strike against Libya. The court, without comment, rejected arguments by Mr. Clark and a New York lawyer, Lawrence W. Schilling, that the suit was not frivolous.

Mr. Kohl's suggestion that he may declare a national state of emergency to combat the record influx of refugees into Germany has left him virtually alone in a legal vacuum, but may yet have the political impact he desires.

Constitutional experts of all political stripes dismissed on Monday the idea that Mr. Kohl could construe the country's asylum controversy as the kind of emergency that would allow him to assume special constitutional powers.

The opposition Social Democratic Party vehemently criticized the idea of taking what one chancellor aide called "extraconstitutional" measures. A Social Democratic statement called such a move "a blunt attack on our basic order."

"What is happening here endangers the state," it added.

A Social Democratic official, Karl-Heinz Blessing, said the party would do everything possible to resist an attack "reminiscent of the emergency laws at the beginning of the 1930s."

The legislative leader of the Social Democrats, Hans-Ulrich Klose, said that even using the term "emergency" about the refugee situation "is improper, even dangerous, because it whips up scapegoat arguments against foreigners."

Kohl aides said that if the Social Democrats continued to resist a constitutional change limiting Germany's current guarantee of political asylum, the chancellor might try to restrict asylum by passing a law rather than a constitutional amendment. A law would require only a majority vote of parliament, which Mr. Kohl could easily muster, rather than a two-thirds vote for an amendment, which the Social Democrats can block.

Legal experts said any attempt to change the asylum rules by legislation would be rejected by Germany courts.

But that might suit Mr. Kohl's political motives, said Martin

Kiele, a constitutional expert at Cologne University. He said Mr. Kohl had no legal grounds for trying to accomplish by law what must be done by amendment. But he said, "Kohl could take the court's rejection and then go to the people and say that he tried to solve this crisis and the Social Democrats wrecked it."

The opposition party is to hold a special convention later this month to reconsider its position on asylum and immigration. Party leaders want the Social Democrats to reverse its stance in favor of an absolute asylum guarantee, but many party members see that as a violation of tradition and history.

A constitutional law expert in Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, Rupert Scholz, said that while the strain on government budgets caused by supporting thousands of asylum-seekers might be severe, it was not an emergency. "The asylum-seekers are not invaders," Mr. Scholz told Der Spiegel magazine.

old Der Spiegel that many former party officials who have joined the far-right Republican Party "have hardly changed their ways of thinking or their personalities on the way to the Republicans and are still functioning excellently today."

Publicly, the neo-Nazi condemn violence. Privately, they greet the attacks as preliminary skirmishes in a struggle they hope will end with creation of the Fourth Reich, a "pure race" German state, devoid of Jews, foreigners and capitalists, ruled by a Nazi dictatorship and returned to its borders of 1938, which includes vast chunks of what are now Polish, Russian and Czech territory.

Mr. Reisz and others say they have contacts with other European rightist organizations and the Ku Klux Klan in the United States. But they deny ordering or masterminding the violence against asylum-seekers or other foreigners.

They insist they are not part of neo-Nazi political organizations, since such groups are illegal in Germany. Instead, they refer to themselves as a "like-minded community" without organizational structures, whose adherents promote their ideas in various German alternative organizations.

Legal distinctions aside, Mr. Reisz is an unabashed National Socialist, heading a group called the National Front. He reveres Hitler as "that wonderful, unique man."

There is no typical profile of the young people who are attracted to neo-Nazism. Most are male, but a growing number of young women have joined neo-Nazi groups.

Education, intelligence levels, employment history and family background cover the spectrum, according to the first and only known study of the phenomenon, done in West Germany in the mid-1980s and released this year by a sociologist, Wilhelm Heitmeyer, and a team of researchers who observed rightist youth for five and a half years in Bielefeld.

His conclusion contradicted the widely held belief that unemployment causes youth to drift to extremism. Extremism was stronger among young people with jobs than it was among their unemployed contemporaries. The study also found no evidence that the current extremism is rooted in Germany's past.

The only common denominator of those surveyed was a compulsion to self-assertion manifesting itself in social isolation and an increased readiness to use violence.

The young neo-Nazis are quick to co-opt the themes that concern most German young people, like housing shortages, child care, crime, ecology and unemployment. They say Jews and foreigners are to blame for everything that is wrong.

"In a complex world, where nothing seems clear-cut anymore, some people just lap it up," Mr. Wagner said. "All their questions find simple answers."

# SCHOOLS: 'Much Nicer Than a Lot of People Think'

(Continued from page 1)

of 17- and 18-year-old students. At Haileybury, for example, a third of the upper-form pupils are girls.

The heroes of such stories are invariably stout-hearted fellows, keen on athletics and defenders of the underdog, as they confront a succession of adolescent bullies and cheats who comprise a kind of permanent moral underclass.

The type was first described in "Tom Brown's School Days," published in 1857 and telling the tale of young Squire Brown, sent off to Rugby School to become a "brave, helpful, truth-telling Englishman, and a gentleman, and a Christian."

In all of these novels, like life in the schools themselves, the premium was placed on the stiff upper lip.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Schilling represented 55 Libyans who sued in 1988. The suit sought monetary damages from Britain and the United States for deaths, injuries and property damage.

The court let an upstate New York school cleaner pursue her claim that she was being paid less than male custodians because of her sex. By a 6-to-3 vote, it rejected the school district's argument that the pay difference was legal because that custodians had to pass a civil-service exam and she did not.

The court refused to consider making it easier for the Internal Revenue Service to meet its requirement of notifying taxpayers who have moved that they owe back taxes.

Annual tuition and boarding fees at Britain's first-rank public schools averages about \$17,000 a year.

The schools decided they had to do a better job of marketing, of reassuring parents they are more friendly places, more like families, with strong pastoral support systems," Mr. Davison said. "The fact is, bullying and corporal punishment went out at most boarding schools more than a decade ago, but we just never got the word out."

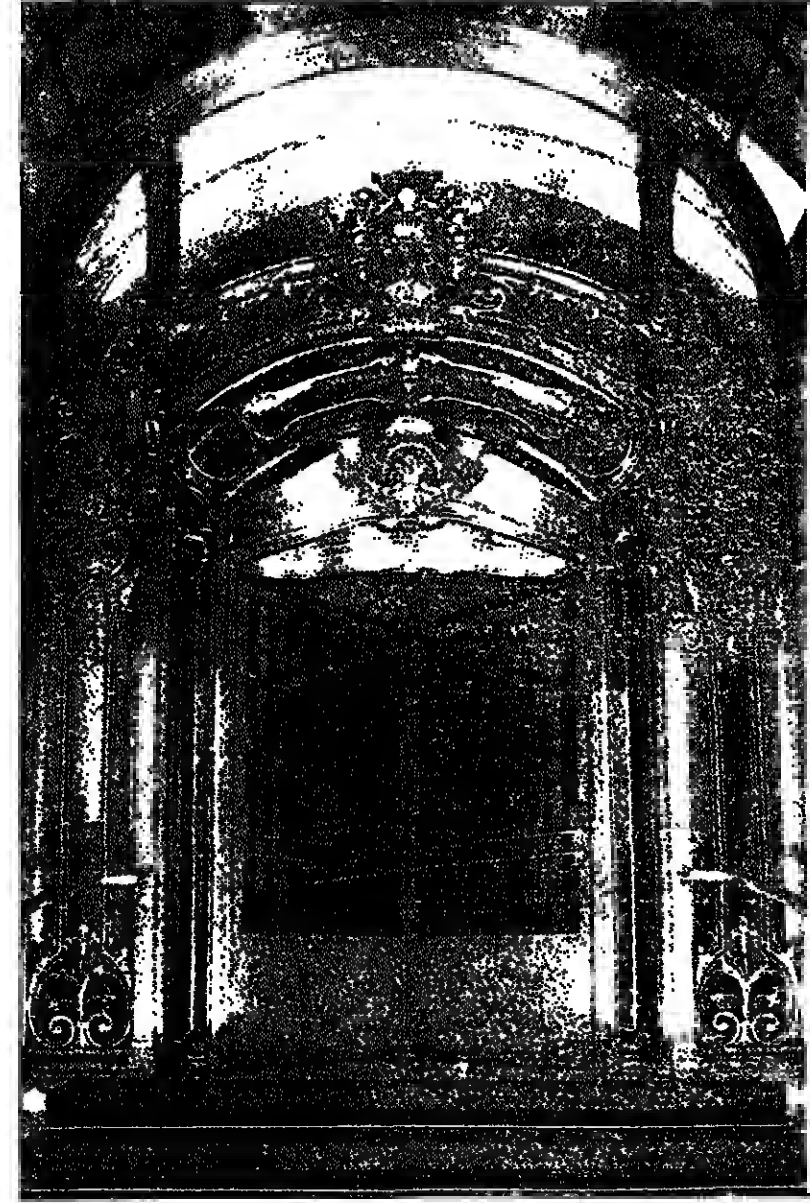
The British public school has changed in other ways, too. Most of them now enroll young women, at least in the upper forms, the classes

of 17- and 18-year-old students. At Haileybury, for example, a third of the upper-form pupils are girls.

The heroes of such stories are invariably stout-hearted fellows, keen on athletics and defenders of the underdog, as they confront a succession of adolescent bullies and cheats who comprise a kind of permanent moral underclass.

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Some seek the finer things in life. Others simply ask the butler.

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# WORLD BRIEFS

## Germany Now Stresses Cooperation On Cheaper European Fighter Plane

**BONN** (Reuters) — Germany, in a subtle conciliatory shift, said Monday it was striving to develop a cheaper version of the European Fighter Aircraft in agreement with its partners in the project: Italy, Britain and Spain.

Bonn stumped its partners in July when it dropped out of the multi-billion dollar project's production phase and said it would pursue a new, low-budget plane. Last month, Defense Minister Volker Rühle caused an uproar in Britain by suggesting that funds for the aircraft would be better spent on job creation, and his ministry brushed off British reports that Germany would stay in the project after all.

Mr. Rühle's ministry insisted on Monday that the fighter, as conceived in the 1980s, had become financially indefensible with the Cold War over. But it backed the idea of a scaled-down project.

"We are striving, together with the other partner nations, to bring about a unanimous decision to redirect the remaining development funds for EFA into the development of a new European fighter plane," a ministry statement said. It said Bonn would welcome participation by more European countries to spread costs at a time of fiscal austerity.

## Boeing Offers Reasons for Mishap

**SEATTLE** (Reuters) — A Boeing Co. spokesman said Monday that the engine lost from a 747 cargo plane on its approach to Luxembourg airport had apparently fallen off by design to prevent greater damage to the wing.

The plane, belonging to the Luxembourg freight carrier Cargolux, landed safely Sunday, and none of the four crew members was hurt, the police said. Bill Curry, the Boeing spokesman, said that a strut attaching the engine to the wing is believed to have snapped and allowed the engine to fall off, as it is designed to do in some cases to prevent greater damage to the wing, which holds the jet's fuel tanks. The strut could snap in the event of an engine failure or other problem, such as hitting something, Mr. Curry said.

The same type of jumbo jet, belonging to the Israeli airline El Al, lost two of its four engines last month before plunging into an apartment building in Amsterdam, killing up to 70 people.

## Liberian Assailed Over Nuns' Deaths

**MONROVIA, Liberia** (Reuters) — Liberia's Roman Catholic primate said at a requiem Mass on Monday for five American nuns that he held the rebel leader Charles Taylor responsible for their deaths.

The missionaries from the Illinois-based Adarans of the Blood of Christ order disappeared about two weeks ago. Archbishop Michael Francis and other church officials, quoting witnesses, said the women were murdered near their convent in Gardnersville, a Monrovia suburb controlled by Mr. Taylor.

As the Mass began in a Monrovia cathedral, a shell fired by Mr. Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia landed near the airport, killing four civilians, witnesses said.

## AIDS-Blood Investigation in Greece

**ATHENS** (AP) — The Health Ministry began an investigation here Monday to determine if French blood products possibly tainted with the AIDS virus were given to hemophiliacs in Greece in late 1985.

The investigation comes as several doctors say that nearly 40 percent of Greece's 1,000 hemophiliacs were probably infected with the virus that year after receiving tainted products designed to thicken blood.

The French newspaper Le Monde reported that a major French immunological firm exported blood products to Greece and other countries in 1985 for use by hemophiliacs without checking or ridding them of the virus. Greek newspapers said that some of imports may have been shipped after a September 1985 ban on untreated blood products went into effect.

## For the Record

A Pakistani railroad worker was arrested and four others were suspended Monday in connection with a collision between a passenger train and a freight train that killed 14 people and injured 60 in south-central Pakistan, the Associated Press of Pakistan said.

At least seven people were killed in India's West Bengal state Monday when police fired on protesters who turned violent, injuring 20 policemen at a rally to demand the arrest of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, United News of India reported. Opposition politicians say the immigrants are joining organized crime. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Athensians basked in sunshine and high temperatures Monday as the weather bureau forecast another week of no rain and summer-like weather. (AP)

A new airport tax took effect Monday in Greece. International travelers must pay a 5,000-drachma (\$25) tax before leaving, and domestic passengers must pay 2,500 drachmas. The domestic tax is applied for each departure from a Greek airport; a tourist leaving Athens and stopping at three islands before returning to the capital would pay an extra 10,000 drachmas. (Reuters)

Heavy rain hit Rome on Monday, closing the main airport for more than four hours due to poor visibility and flooded runways. (Reuters)

Japan, concerned about thefts of its large red passports, introduced a pocket-sized variety on Monday with computer-sensitive bar codes that is harder to counterfeit. (Reuters)

## POLLS: Clinton's 7.5-Point Edge

(Continued from page 1)

party candidates and their running mates put on graphic display Monday when each believed he had a chance to shore up drifting support, or tip a tight race to his advantage. For each, the pace was brutal.

After a huge rally in New Jersey Sunday night and with only a few hours' sleep, Mr. Clinton launched a 29-hour, nonstop campaign blitz that was scheduled to take him to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and then home to Arkansas. The Colorado rally was to begin at 5 A.M. local time.

Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, planned stops in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri.

Mr. Bush was traveling to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana and Texas. Vice President Dan Quayle was making stops in Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana.

South.

Polis in battleground states tended to favor Mr. Clinton, but there were positive signs for Mr. Bush as well. A poll released Monday in Ohio gave the president a two-point edge. Polls released over the weekend put Mr. Clinton 7 points ahead in Kentucky, 2 in New Jersey, 12 in Colorado, 3 in Wisconsin, 9 in Pennsylvania, 7 in New Mexico and 9 in Michigan. Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton appeared even in North Carolina.

The itineraries of both major-

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# CAMPAIGN '92 / NOW, THE VOTERS

## ★ ELECTION NOTES ★

### Surrogates Raise the Issue of Perot's Money

WASHINGTON — Americans are occasionally outraged over political interlopers trying to buy governorships, or seats in Congress. But the spectacle of a billionaire businessman trying to purchase the presidency hardly seems to stick in the national craw.

There are a lot of reasons: from the fact that Ross Perot does not seem to be succeeding, to the fact that the public has a long agenda of other political sins to get burned up about, many of which Mr. Perot gapes about, too. But even so, the level of public worry about the influence of this kind of money in politics is strangely low.

Although neither President George Bush nor Governor Bill Clinton are complaining for fear of alienating supporters of Mr. Perot, some of their more thoughtful supporters are talking about the issue.

Senator Harris Wofford, Democrat of Pennsylvania, says he challenges voters to think about whether such power should be in the hands of one very rich individual. He said the problem grew from a "radically wrong" Supreme Court decision in 1976, *Buckley v. Valeo*. It held that limits on how much of his own money a candidate could spend violated freedom of speech.

Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, called Mr. Perot's spending frightening. He said that while reformers had succeeded so much in labeling all ordinary campaign contributions as tainted, "wealthy people as they get bored with the country club may take up politics as a hobby." (NYT)

### 'Nutty' Polls Galore, and a Real Straw Poll

NEW YORK — President George Bush talks a lot about "nutty" polls. It is hard to say what the margin of error is on that assertion, but how that the end of the trail is in sight, here is a final sampling of surveys that never made the front page.

• A souvenir stand at Washington's Union Station has sold more than 20,000 campaign buttons thus far this year. The breakdown in sales: 44.5 percent for Bill Clinton, 38.5 percent for George Bush and 17 percent for Ross Perot.

• Poll takers from Quinipiac College in Hamden, Connecticut, recently questioned the heads of 400 households in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut metropolitan area. Their findings: 31 percent would prefer to have Mr. Clinton as a guest for Thanksgiving dinner, 26 percent for Mr. Bush and 23 percent for Mr. Perot. Also, 33 percent said they would prefer Mr. Bush to babysit their children, compared with 25 percent for Mr. Clinton and 15 percent for Mr. Perot.

• And then there is the real straw poll, in which almost 1.5 million moviegoers at General Cinema theaters have chosen either a Bush, Clinton or Perot straw for their drinks. Latest results: 40.4 percent for Mr. Clinton, 34.8 percent for Mr. Bush and 24.8 percent for Mr. Perot. This poll boasts it has never failed to pick the winner. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

Bill Clinton: "Tomorrow, the great mystery of democracy will be played out: All of us can go into the quiet of that voting booth, when your voice counts just as much as mine or Mr. Bush's or anyone else in America — when you have a chance to take your country back and reclaim your future." (Reuters)

George Bush: "We are going to pull off one of the biggest surprises in political history." (AP)

### Away From the Hustings

- NASA has defended itself against critics who complained that the agency risked six lives to launch a satellite aboard the shuttle Columbia that could have been lofted far more cheaply by an unmanned rocket. "This flight was check-full of work," said the Kennedy Space Center's director, Robert Crippen, a former shuttle commander. "It was a superb mission as far as I'm concerned."
- A bill mandating trade sanctions against countries fishing with drift nets in the North Pacific next year and extending the penalties to the North Atlantic in 1994 was signed by President George Bush.
- Malpractice lawsuits have been blamed for the rising cost of health care, but unjustified awards are not as common as some suggest, a study in November's *Annals of Internal Medicine* asserts.
- A woman who had been declared dead by the coroner was discovered still breathing at the funeral home. Roberta Jones, 68, was listed in serious condition at Seattle's Harborview Medical Center. She had been found on the floor of her old apartment Sunday. A fire department spokeswoman said hypothermia, or extremely low body temperature, sometimes causes a coma that resembles death.
- A grocery-store heir under psychiatric treatment committed suicide while awaiting trial on charges he murdered his estranged wife and her boyfriend, Minneapolis authorities said. Russell Lund Jr., 59, was found in his hospital room Saturday with a plastic bag over his head, the *Star Tribune* reported. His lawyers said that a long-standing mental illness, not the indictment, prompted the suicide.
- A Marine pilot and crewman ejected from an F-18 jet as it rolled down a runway during takeoff at Twentynine Palms, California, a base spokesman said. The men, huddled 200 feet into the air, parachuted to the ground and appeared unhurt, he added.
- The United Jewish Appeal attracted more private donations than any other nonprofit group during the past 12 months, according to a survey by the *Chronicle of Philanthropy*. The survey also found that donations to major charities increased 3.8 percent, well ahead of the inflation rate, during the past year. The Jewish appeal posted a 57 percent increase in donations in 1991, raising \$668.1 million.
- A former day-care operator who was harassed for years after being found not guilty of child molesting shouted, "I didn't do it!" just before he was shot to death in his back yard, police said in Tacoma, Washington. Police said that Katre Sorland, 49, apparently knew his killer, but he died before giving them specifics. No immediate arrests were made. (AP, UPI)

## The Stay-at-Homes Tell Why Turnout Isn't Likely to Soar

By Richard Morin  
*Washington Post Service*

ATLANTA — Maureen Trigg, 26, works full time for a mortgage company, attends graduate school, plays tennis every Thursday and teaches Sunday school. But she will not vote this week.

"I'm not registered," she said with a blush. "I feel guilty about that, but I haven't had the time."

Peter Stowell, 51, an administrator for the Federal Transit Administration, studied government and public policy at Harvard University. He is registered to vote, but will not cast a ballot this year.

"The best and brightest candidates just don't run," he said.

Stephen Beard, 23, a writer for an advertising firm, also is registered and also will not vote. "It isn't that important to vote," he said. "Basically the same things are going to get done anyway."

Middle-class, educated and articulate, these three suburban Atlanta residents represent some of the new faces of the American non-voter.

For two hours last week, they and seven other nonvoters talked about politics, politicians and this presidential campaign. But most of all, they talked frankly about why they will not vote on Tuesday.

To these 10, none of whom had voted in 1988 and none of whom planned to vote this year, politics is "boring... confusing... dirty... crooked... a game."

They also mentioned barriers to voter registration, and pressured, nonstop lines that kept them from becoming more involved in politics. But mostly, they said they just weren't interested in voting.

Despite early optimism, many experts now expect that turnout could be only somewhat higher this year than it was in 1988, when only 52.8 percent of the eligible voting-age population cast ballots, down from a post-World War II high of 65.4 percent in 1960.

Voter registration, a reliable predictor of relative turnout, is up only 1 percent this year. In 1984, a 3 percent rise in registration produced only an anemic .05 percentage point increase in turnout.

"That's not to say there won't be a 1 or 2 percent increase," said Ruy Teixeira, a political scientist and author of a new book on voting behavior, "The Disappearing American Voter."

But I see it all as pretty bleak. "And the people's underlying disaffection with the political process may drive it down again this year."

Since 1960, the percentage of people who closely follow election campaigns has declined to 18 percent from 55 percent, according to the National Election Study, surveys conducted by the University of Michigan.

"Many people today simply don't pay any attention to the campaign or know what's going on," Mr. Teixeira said. Historically, he is correct, though it remains to be seen whether the undeniable interest in the televised candidate debates this year will change that.

Defying popular stereotypes, the nonvoter rolls now are filling with well-educated, relatively affluent and decidedly middle-class Americans. More than 4 in 10 nonvoters earn \$20,000 to \$60,000 a year; a quarter have attended college.

Apathy, not anger, most clearly distinguishes nonvoters from those who vote. Surveys repeatedly show that voters are as disgusted as nonvoters with politics as usual.

Also, early registration deadlines and other obstacles to voting help keep participation rates in the United States remarkably low, said



Bill Clinton blowing notes to the voters at an appearance early Monday in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, as the campaign neared its end.

## In House Races, an Undeniable Democratic Edge

By Adam Clymer  
*New York Times Service*

ATLANTA — A historic partisan shift toward the Republicans might have come from this year's House elections. But no serious challenge to 38 years of Democratic control has developed, and no state offers better examples of why not than Georgia.

Not only are Republicans failing to gain as much as they had hoped from redistricting, the Gulf War and the general anti-incumbency mood. This state also displays the unforeseen Democratic advantages that affect House contests nationally.

Three Democratic women could win by arguing that they represent change. Three or four very conservative Republicans may squander districts that their party could have won with moderates. And the economy and a long, flabby presidential campaign depress all Republican efforts.

Georgia also reflects the nation in nonpartisan ways that are likely to change Congress as much as any partisan shifts. At least 6 of the 11 representatives elected Tuesday will be freshmen, joining as many as 125 others.

Not since 1948 have there been so many new members. And Georgia will most likely contribute to the striking increases in the number of women and blacks in the House.

Nationally, it once seemed plausible that Republicans, who now hold 166 House seats out of 435, could gain 35 to 40 and assert ideological control over the House by allying themselves with conservative Democrats, much as they did in 1981. Now gains of 15 to 20 seats seem more likely, with only trivial impact on the House.

Similarly, Georgia Republicans hoped to go from 1 seat out of 10 in the 102d Congress to 5 or 6 of the 11 in the 103d. Now it seems improbable that they will have more than three, and none of their candidates is safe.

Although national polling cannot measure individual House races, the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll offers Democrats general encouragement.

Forty-five percent of the 1,802 voters polled by phone from Tuesday to Friday said they would pick a Democrat for the House; 35 percent preferred a Republican.

But the rise in Democratic hopes generally is far from reassuring to incumbents. From coast to coast, incumbents are attacked for having voted themselves a raise, for

House bank overdrafts and for having traveled abroad.

And if they have committed few or none of those particular sins, members such as Representative Richard B. Ray in west-central Georgia find themselves attacked for not having prevented them.

All over the country, House members are finding it hard to know whether they have successfully countered attacks. Powerful incumbents of both parties are clearly at risk.

Such Democrats as Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, chairman of the Armed Services Committee; Vic Fazio of California, head of the party's campaign committee; and Steny H. Hoyer of Maryland, chairman of the caucus, have real reasons to worry.

So do such Republicans as Representative William F. Goodling of Pennsylvania, the senior minority member of the Education and Labor Committee; Donald E. Young of Alaska, the top Interior Committee Republican; and in Georgia, the No. 2 Republican in the House leadership, Newt Gingrich.

Mr. Gingrich has been attacked over checks and the car he gave up months ago, and he is taking heavy hits on incumbency.

Lesser-known lawmakers are at least as vulnerable, and dozens feel threatened. Their fear has often led them to launch the first negative ads, and, if they follow most consultants' advice, not to try to explain that the 1990 pay raise was justified or that no taxpayers' money was lost at the bank.

"You respond by attacking your opponent on another issue," said Neil Newhouse, a consultant, who said the raise was deserved — but politically "indefensible."

Nationally, a postwar record of 19 incumbents were defeated in primaries. At least nine Democrats and two Republicans in that group would have had a hard time winning the general election.

Some 53 other House members retired or sought other offices. Many of those who stayed in anyhow are in jeopardy — for instance, two Ohioans whose problems had seemed solved when they won their primaries, Representatives Bubb McEwen, a Republican, and Mary Rose Oakar, a Democrat.

Reapportionment, the process of realigning House seats because of population changes, and redistricting, the actual drawing of the new maps, both promised Republican gains. Georgia went from 10 to 11 seats, and the Justice Department blocked two plans until the state created a second and third black-majority district.

Republicans hoped that packing black Democratic voters into districts of their own would drain other Democrats of black support. On the surface, that approach seemed to work in Georgia, certainly better than it did in Texas and North Carolina, where despite skillful political cartography, other Democrats are seemingly safe.

Redistricting brought Republicans their biggest gains in California, where an unfair Democratic map of the 80s was replaced with a neutral one, and in Illinois, where six Democratic incumbents were squeezed into three districts.

But the party was not ready to capitalize in Georgia, nominating several candidates favored by the Christian right who seemed too extreme to carry new districts.

The clearest case is Daniel Becker in North Georgia. He runs television ads showing body parts from aborted fetuses and assails homosexuality as "depravity and perversion."

The same pattern can be found in other states from California to Michigan. Democrats in 1992 have been much more successful in picking candidates who can seize the political middle.

Another early Republican hope was the popularity of the Gulf War, and the opportunity to label both individuals and the Democratic Party as insufficiently supportive of U.S. troops. The issue has no vitality anywhere today.

Instead the underlying issue is the lagging economy. Its impact is less severe here than in the Northeast. But Georgia candidates such as Barbara Christmas in the Savannah area and Calhey Steinberg in Atlanta are getting somewhere with promises to work to create jobs.

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## CAMPAIGN: Upbeat, Democrats Sense a Victory as the Race Winds Up

(Continued from page 1)

edged that the renewed allegations were "not helpful" to his campaign.

"The headlines don't help," he said.

The controversy found new life over the weekend with an indictment of Casper W. Weinberger, defense secretary during the Reagan administration. In bringing the charges, prosecutors introduced a memo by Mr. Weinberger that alleged Mr. Bush had taken part and approved of the secret swap of arms for hostages, contradicting the president's statements on the subject.

In his appearances, including one in New Jersey, a crucial Republican bastion, Mr. Bush reiterated most of the themes he has sounded in recent days.

"Character matters," he said, accusing Mr. Clinton of "a troubling pattern of deception."

In new ads and a weekend campaign swing, Mr. Perot, 62, abandoned his promise to talk only about his views on the issues, roundly criticizing both Mr. Clinton and Mr. Bush on economics.

"There's no place to go but up," Mr. Perot said of Mr. Clinton's state, noting Arkansas's small size on a map in one of his campaign ads. As for the Republicans, Mr. Perot said the nation had "paid a tremendous price for George Bush's mistakes."

After pouring millions into a made-for-television campaign, Mr. Perot did not lead in a single state. Yet he predicted, "We're going to win all 50 states and drive them all nuts."

On Monday morning, his campaign coordinator, Ozon Swindle, lashed down Mr. Perot's optimism, saying only that a silent Perot majority would "carry a lot" of states.

Worn and hoarse, Mr. Clinton set out Monday after only a couple of hours of sleep for the eight-state trip.

He said the election represented "a chance to take your country back and reclaim your future."

The Arkansas governor focused on the decision he said Americans would face as they enter the voting booths.

"This is a great contest between hope and fear," Mr. Clinton said. "This is a contest between unity and division, a contest between responsibility and blame, a contest between the courage to change and the comfort of the status quo."

"I think I know what your answer will be," he said.

While Mr. Clinton stuck to the upbeat, he was left by his running mate, Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, to chide Mr. Bush. He criticized the president for calling him "Ozone Man" and depicting him as an extremist environmentalist.

"At times we have heard rhetoric on the campaign trail that has demeaned our democracy and has been intended to divide us as a people," Mr. Gore said. "But we are about to prove with your help, as a nation, that nothing can stop us now." (UPI, AP, Reuters, NYT, WP)

## BUSH: Ignoring the Polls, Feverishly Wooing Voters

(Continued from page 1)

and numbers of votes spread out on train tables, the two engaged in the ultimate political game of "it," according to a source: If we lose Michigan, we can make it up in Wisconsin; if we lose Connecticut, we can make it up in North Carolina; maybe we'll win Tennessee.

Campaign aides acknowledge, as they have for two weeks, that it is not likely all the lies will occur, but they argue that it is possible.

"We are keeping hope alive," one said. "We had made all the ads, done the last schedule, got the message done — there is nothing more we can do except take this last ride and hope."

For the past week, Mr. Bush has been accompanied by friends who had been with him in every campaign for a decade or more. Aside from Mr. Baker there is Margaret D. Tutwiler, who was Mr. Bush's second paid political staff member in 1978; David Bates, who began carrying his bags and taking down names of supporters in 1979; and Rose Zamania, who worked in his Texas congressional offices and came with him to the White House.

They are, as Alice Glen, communications aide and another early supporter, said, "Bush B's" and they will go with him to Houston on Tuesday for the verdict.

Two weeks ago, one of the lifts accompanied the campaign to watching a dear friend or relative die of cancer that would not have been fatal if caught early.

"We have tried every known cure," the Republican said. "We have tried every experiment and still he keeps getting worse. I cannot tell you how sad it is to watch when it didn't have to happen if only we caught this earlier."

Mr. Bush's aggressive performance in the final presidential debate wiped out the almost palpable sense of despair that had descended on his closest associates, reviving for this final drive the embers of hope and, for a time last week, a sort of manic optimism.

As the polls showed the race getting closer, the president was energized, cheered on by large crowds much as Michael S. Dukakis had been four years earlier.

By the weekend, however, the mania was replaced by a sense of resignation among Bush aides: What would be the result?

Mr. Bush himself has insisted that he has "literally not thought about losing" and compared this final campaign of his as being behind in sports but playing your best every moment.

But the president knows that many Republicans, in his own camp and outside, believed two weeks ago that he had given up, that his curiously passive performance in the first two debates was a clear sign that he believed, even if he never told anyone so, that his presidency was lost.

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### At Stake in America

Not even George Bush says anymore that it is morning in America. The Commerce Department reported last week that the American economy grew at a modest annual rate last summer for the sixth quarter in a row, and the president naturally seized on the report as proof that the recession was over, a strong recovery was at hand and Bill Clinton was wrong and selling the country short to suggest otherwise. Mr. Clinton and others just as quickly responded that it was the president who was out of touch and wrong in trying to impart a rosy cast to a recovery too weak even to drive down the unemployment rate. We think the critics had the better of it, but the real point is how narrow was the argument. No sweeping claims are being made this time around about some golden, fanciful future. Even the present steward acknowledges defensively and under the pressures of the campaign that the country faces serious problems.

At bottom these, and not the muddling side of the campaign, are what this election is about. How seriously, in what way and in what order will the problems be confronted — or will they again be deferred? That is the question that is being made, and most people understand that. The list of problems is familiar. It is not just the recession. The economy has lost some of its cutting edge, the ability in a more competitive world to generate the same increases it used to in the standard of living. Large numbers of ordinary people have a not unfounded sense that they have fallen behind, or that their children could fall behind or not be able to make progress. Income inequality is up; so is the poverty rate, and so are some of the tensions that come with dividing a smaller or slowing-growing pie. The educational system is weak; the cities are increasingly dysfunctional and dangerous; a runaway health care system threatens to break the bank, yet for all the cost it gives only spotty care to a seventh of the population who are uninsured. The Treasury meanwhile has been emp-

ted. The deficit is a third of a trillion dollars a year; the interest on the debt is a seventh of the budget; the financial ability of the government to deal with even its normal obligations, much less its major ones above, has been much reduced. The politics of the last 12 years has been nonetheless dead set against either tax increases or, for all the rhetoric to the contrary, serious spending cuts. Now the country is struggling as well to find its balance and define its role in a post-Cold War world. It continues to burn an unsustainable amount of energy, with deleterious economic and environmental effects alike, and has no plan for stopping; nor has it begun to prepare for the fiscal and multiple other adjustments that it will have to make as the baby boomers move into retirement early in the next century.

That is what is on the table this Tuesday. Our own sense, stated many times before, is that George Bush has demonstrated that he lacks the stature and resolve to address these issues; that Ross Perot is a nonstarter; and that only Bill Clinton has a chance — and a reasonably good one — of achieving some of the "change" that has become the mantra of the campaign.

The Democrat has the obvious best chance as well of ending the corrosive political standoff, the famous gridlock, that has cost so much faith in the governmental process. The president says Congress has been responsible for this inability to produce results. The Democratic Congress says the president. Again, our view is that Congress is mostly right; the proof is in the accomplishments of Mr. Bush's own first two years, when he did exercise the presidential leadership without which no Congress can function well. The last two years were a blank because he ran out of serious goals and relevant ideas; he is still without them. Mr. Clinton is not. Argue with parts of his program, but if he is elected the country can be expected to have a functioning government again.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Police Somalia's Thugs

It is hard for most Westerners to imagine children with systems so depleted by malnutrition that they can hardly tolerate a sip of water or the bite of a vitamin-fortified biscuit. But that is the way it is in Somalia, where women, babies and the elderly are dying on the spot on roadsides, in tents and often within walking distance of food lines. They die senselessly by the hundreds each day from starvation and disease because anarchy reigns between them and the tons of food and medicine finally collected by the international donor community. Blame for this tragedy rests with brutal power-hungry Somali warlords, who having extorted recognition as de facto leaders from United Nations officials, claim bargaining rights over the shipment of humanitarian relief and the deployment of UN peacekeepers. Their veto power over saving lives must be brought to an end. And the United States and the United Nations should lead the way.

The departure of Mohammed Sahnoun as UN special representative comes as a special loss at this crucial moment in the crisis and clearly is another setback that

Somalia hardly needs. But Mr. Sahnoun's leave-taking, and the decision to replace him with the Iraqi diplomat Ismael Kitani, should not break the international community's resolve to end the needless suffering in that poor country. There is a heightened sense that the world cannot wait for armed thugs to decide the fate of helpless people.

The United States and the world body should act in concert to alter the balance of power in Somalia. That means forging ahead with plans to send equipment and well-armed peacekeeping troops to Somalia, with or without agreement from bullies fearful of losing their capacity to loot. The United States has been asked to provide military air and sea transport to carry heavy equipment to Somalia. That is within American means to do. But that is also true for others, such as France, Italy, the Nordic countries and the Japanese, all of whom at least can help defray some of the costs of the operation. By one UN estimate, 250,000 Somalis could die by year's end if aid is blocked. It cannot be allowed to happen.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Bush Caught in the Loop

Challenged about his role in the arms-for-hostages deal with Iran when he was vice president, George Bush has been on all sides of the issue. When the scandal first broke in 1986, he said he supported President Ronald Reagan in a diplomatic initiative that went awry. Soon he was saying he was deliberately kept "out of the loop" and therefore did not know about the strong objections of the secretaries of defense and state. Now, confronted with mounting evidence that he was very much in the loop and totally aware of the hostage-ransom program, President Bush comes full circle and returns to the Reagan defense: It was a diplomatic overture, never an arms-for-hostages deal.

Mr. Bush was confronted Friday evening with a newly released 1986 memorandum by Caspar Weinberger, then defense secretary. The memo clearly aligns him with Mr. Reagan's decision to allow release of five hostages in return for selling Iran 4,000 anti-tank missiles. On the "Larry King Live" program, this was Mr. Bush's reply: "However, to this very day, President Reagan didn't feel that that arrangement was arms for hostages. I said I supported the president of the United States. I have testified to that ... And if that was Cas-

par Weinberger's opinion, fine — go ask President Reagan if he thought it was arms for hostages ... and he'd say no ... [They were] trying to work with moderates; they weren't dealing with the people who had the hostages. It's a whole history, that this poor guy is trying to resurrect four days before the election."

Despite his complaint about the timing of these charges, it is never too late to seek Mr. Bush's full accounting. But Mr. Reagan's amiable if dubious claim that the deals were with moderates, not kidnapers, is not available to Mr. Bush.

It is now clear that in mid-1986 — a full six months before Mr. Bush admits to hearing about arms-for-hostages — an Israeli official and a member of the National Security Council staff told him that the transactions had become sequential: first a weapon shipment, then a hostage release, then more arms, then another hostage.

Mr. Bush said on Friday that he had no objection to the special prosecutor's release of his secret testimony. That is worth pursuing, even at this late hour, in an election campaign in which the president has made such an issue of trust.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other Comment

**The Lessons of Campaign '92**

When future historians look back on the 1992 election, what will fascinate them? Every election since 1945 has been obsessed with the need to deal with the Communist threat. Until now, it has been a unifying theme for the Republican Party. The U.S. economy is afflicted by a singular lack of confidence. Not since the Great Depression has there been such pessimism. This explains why the Democrats have led recently in an election that had been considered a show-in for the Republicans.

The Democratic Party, after years of being undercut by its left-wing elements,

has moved toward the center, where the votes are. The Republican Party, in contrast, has allowed its image to be pushed toward the right.

Ross Perot has become the first billionaire to try to buy the presidency. His ability to purchase huge chunks of television time has impelled Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton to try to match him by making themselves available for talk shows and interviews on a scale that almost amounts to overkill.

If the lessons learned in this instructive election campaign bring remedial action, the self-corrective forces of democracy will prevail once again.

— The Baltimore Sun.



### A Gun Kills Before Words Can Work

By Holley Galland Haymaker and Richard Haymaker

**BATON ROUGE, Louisiana** — About 8:30 on the evening of Oct. 17, two 16-year-old boys knocked on a door, believing they had come to the right house for a party. Moments later, Webb Haymaker, our son, knelt over the body of his friend Yoshihiro Hatoto — exchange student, son of a housewife and an engineer in Nagoya, Japan.

At the same time, heading home from "The Last of the Mohicans," we remarked how fortunate we were to live in an area in which we had not experienced the violence depicted in the film. Holley's paper sounded, and we pulled over at a public phone.

"There's been a terrible accident," a deputy sheriff told Holley. "Webb is all right, but his friend has been injured. We'd like you to come up here to the sheriff's station."

"I think we should meet you at the hospital," she said. "That won't be necessary," the deputy said.

Webb and Yoshi had driven to Central, a quiet suburb of Baton Rouge, to go to a party for exchange students. But the boys had two digits reversed in the address and were five houses off.

Bonnie Peairs opened the door. Startled by two boys she did not know, she slammed the shut.

Webb and Yoshi were walking back to their car when, behind them, a door in the carport opened. Yoshi moved toward the carport, probably assuming that they had found the party after all.

But 30-year-old Rodney Peairs was at the door with his 44-caliber Magnum. "Freeze!" he commanded.

"We're here for the party," Yoshi said, for the last time moving his body through space.

At the memorial service here, Yoshi's parents spoke with calm dignity and generosity of spirit. They repeatedly thanked our community for the richness of experience Yoshi had been afforded here.

But, his mother observed, it is hard for Japanese people to understand why guns are so easily available in America. In Japan no one keeps firearms at home. Mr. Peairs

too, is a victim, she said; his life is now changed forever because of the accessibility of guns.

At Yoshi's funeral in Japan on Monday, the Hatotos released a more critical statement: "The thing we most really despise, more than the criminal, is the American law that permits people to own guns."

A 44 Magnum is not a gun with which you can shoot to wound; it is designed to kill. A 44 Magnum does not ensure a citizen protection from government tyranny.

But the owner of a 44 Magnum can easily see himself as Dirty Harry. When he does, he is primed to gun down unarmed children, with no questions asked and no provocation except that a body moved a little through space after the man with the Magnum said "Freeze!"

Had Mr. Peairs not been armed, he might have acted on the human instinct to exchange words, to ask questions. But the gun perverted that instinct, substituting its voice for the human one.

Yoshi's death tells something that we Americans all know abstractly and that far too many are getting to know concretely: We must put behind us the imperatives of an unprincipled frontier of an era when a homeowner could lock his door and dial 911, as Mr. Peairs might have done. Americans must learn that guns are reserved — without exception — for hunting.

We must explore this urgent question: Are we, our children and our neighbor's children really safer once we cross that mental line and let ourselves think of our guns as dual-purpose weapons, not just for killing game but for killing people, too?

In memory of that smiling boy, Yoshi Hatoto, we hope and pray that the time is near when our civilization will attain a new maturity.

Mrs. Haymaker teaches medicine and Mr. Haymaker is professor of physics, both at Louisiana State University. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

### We Have the Wherewithal but Not the Leadership

By Frederick Bonhart

**RUSSELS** — Will the president of the United States, whether an untried Bill Clinton or a renewed George Bush, be a world leader? Europeans are wondering. For what is lacking here in Europe — but not only here — is leadership in the widest sense of the word.

True world leaders cannot be found in Europe for the simple reason that Europe does not exist as a political entity and is unlikely to anytime soon.

Western Europe's excitement is fading, its sense of greater unity, we see a rise in nationalism, chauvinism and party nationalism. In the East, nations are breaking up and fratricidal wars rage. Unless something is done, the whole carefully erected system of international institutions could become impotent and quietly disappear.

The clearest evidence of today's high stakes comes from the tragedy of Yugoslavia.

In the flush of enthusiasm inspired by the Maastricht agreement, Europeans tried to prove their cohesion. They attempted to stem the Yugoslav fighting when it broke out. When that failed, and Germany insisted on recognizing Croatian and Slovenian independence over the objections of its partners, the latter fell into line in an attempt to prove the validity of a common foreign policy. Instead, we are left today with a bloody debacle.

A supposedly revitalized Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe called on the combatants to desist, threatened dire sanctions and sent observers. No one took the slightest notice. The CSCE's voice is no longer heard.

NATO, having subcontracted its forces on this matter to the CSCE and the United Nations, at least took some action. But the battle over institutional prerogatives took precedence over fighting in the field, and the Western European Union had to be given a nominal role. The total military effort, in any case, has been minuscule. The attempt to prove the existence of a common European security policy was ineffective.

There had been hopes for a revived United Nations, with a Security Council no longer blocked by a Soviet veto. International cooperation in the Gulf War had seemed to show the way. But in the end, the success of the UN coalition effort was due entirely to strong U.S. leadership under President George Bush.

That now appears to have been the apex of the United Nations' post-Cold War success. On the Yugoslav crisis, the United Nations has hesitated, and its power has been in decline ever since.

Common action requires leadership. In Germany, in Britain, laying the basis for economic recovery; in France, coordinating hopelessly splintered political forces. And in the United States, the task is to show that a true democracy offers basic security and hope for each citizen.

These objectives have prices, which people must pay. The first challenge is to convince them to do so willingly. The next is to make the international organizations work to resolve crises. This means ensuring an orderly system of world trade, bringing arms proliferation under control, and stemming the breakup of Eastern Europe. It means dealing with burning issues in the Middle East, Africa and South America, and, most urgently, stopping the bloodshed in the former Yugoslavia.

The knowledge, the institutions and the power to maintain stability and the means to create prosperity in freedom are all available. What seems to be missing is the will to carry this through and the leadership to generate it. In today's world, this leadership can come only from one source. Good luck, therefore, to the next president of the United States.

International Herald Tribune.

### The Cold War's Winners Were in Different Camps

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

**WASHINGTON** — All right: It would be strange if President George Bush were not taking credit for winning the Cold War — the "we" who won it floating somewhere between Americans as a whole and the Reagan-Bush team in particular. The political advantage available to be drawn from the other international big-ticket item of the last four years, his conduct of the Gulf War, is being steadily squeezed by scrutiny of his Iraq policies before and after that conflict.

To flesh out his claims of foreign policy prowess, the president badly needs the Cold War. It did end, after all, on his White House watch.

But that leaves open the role of American policy and, to narrow it down, Reagan-Bush policy in bringing about this happy result. The issue will engage historians for the next century or two, but meanwhile not just President Bush's election prospects but the reputation and self-esteem of a generation of participants in the political wars are on the line. This is what tends the debate its distinctive snap.

The basic Reagan case is strong. Ronald Reagan turned up the heat in military spending and high tech, on regional battlefields and on the ideological front. At the same time (this part of the Reagan policy is often overlooked) he opened up a negotiating window and, in Mikhail Gorbachev, eventually found a Kremlin interlocutor who was ready to consider a respectable strategic withdrawal so as to turn to domestic repair.

Of course none of this would have transpired if there had not been in the Soviet system, somewhere, a disposition to change. You can call it a strength of the Russian character in that certain people possessed a capacity to see the light. I refer particularly to Andrei Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn and the legion of lesser-known moral heroes. Or you can call it a genuine weakness of the Soviet system itself: its internal inconsistencies, its inability to coax performance and cooperation from people it abused and intimidated, profound terminal deadlock.

Some, like George Kennan (*Opinion*, Oct. 29), discount the role of American steadfastness and pressure and give almost all the credit to an internal Soviet dynamic. Mr. Kennan speaks with the authority of one who conceived the 40-year Western policy of "containment."

He meant that the West should hold the ring until internal pressures melted the Kremlin. Now he believes that the "militaristic" of American policy and especially the "unecessarily belligerent and threatening tone" — words that apply not just to Mr. Reagan but especially to Mr. Reagan — did not so much hasten as delay this home-baked process of Soviet liberalization.

Well, yes, Americans conducted military adventures and hurled angry words. These surely had their political impact on the other side, as Soviet deeds and words had their impact on the American side. In some aspects the Cold War did indeed consist of the mutual misunderstandings, provocations and poli-

tical responses of the two superpowers. But where did the trouble begin? With the Soviet Communist Party forcibly taking away the liberty of many people. What remains notable about the 1980s is that once Mr. Gorbachev started dismantling communism — stopped governing the Soviet empire and people by force — the Cold War was instantly over.

The American system, intact, reached out in the new Russia. The Soviet system dissolved. What could be clearer evidence of where the source of the Cold War lay?

Why did this not happen until the '80s? Why did it happen during the time of the most "militaristic" of American presidents? I suspect that the Soviet Union was on the edge, and that Mr. Reagan pushed it over. Up until that point the Soviet economy and society were sick but not sick enough, and threatened but not threatened enough by progress and pressure elsewhere, to bring systemic crisis to a climax. Just at that moment — the right moment — Mr. Reagan came along to apply maverick conservative notions of the vulnerability of communism to change that he had had in his head for years.

George Bush now piggybacks on Mr. Reagan's triumph. He is entitled to. But he should not be misstating the Reagan case. He sits the contribution made by Russians to unlocking their own destiny and dismisses the contribution made by American Democrats to sustaining containment. All postwar presidents were aboard containment in one or

### Today's Votes Launch A New American Era

By Alan Ehrenhalt

**WASHINGTON** — Americans expect an era to end with a big noise in presidential politics: with the sound of a cannon, as in 1861, when the Democrats lost everything; with the collapse of a boom into outright depression, as in 1933, when the Republicans' world fell apart. We are not trained to expect cataclysmic change from an election year as petty and mundane as this one has been.

But an era is ending, and in the weeks to come we should finally begin to see this clearly.

It was an era in which presidential elections, for all their seeming complexity, were decided more than anything else on one issue — the belief of the middle class that the Democratic Party intended to take their money away and give it to a disorderly, undeserving and often violent minority.

This issue elected Richard Nixon in 1968. And it permitted George Bush to triumph over Michael Dukakis 20 years later.

Ronald Reagan was not, as so many Republicans hoped he would be, the symbol of a new day in American politics. The day was half over as he arrived. When he took the oath of office in 1980, it was not just noon on the Inauguration Day clock, it was also noon for the Republican era in late 20th century politics.

And 1992 is dusk. Certainly, it remains possible that today's peculiar three-cornered contest will allow President Bush to win re-election with a vote no larger than the 38 percent Barry Goldwater received in 1964. But even if that happens, the evidence is overwhelming that 1992 represents something new in politics.

In every presidential election since 1968, the middle-class concerns of race and crime have been at the center of campaign debate. This year they have scarcely been discussed.

In every election since 1968 it has been a disadvantage to be associated too closely with legalized abortion, gay rights and similar challenges to social orthodoxy. This year it has been a disadvantage to be on the orthodox side of these issues.

In every election since 1968 it has been possible to raise fears about the Democrats' ability to cope with the Communist threat. This year there are hardly any Communists to be threatened by.

Taxes remain a touchy subject. But during the last month of the campaign Ross Perot rose dramatically in the polls at a time when his only specific proposal for reviving the economy was a 50 cent gasoline tax. No candidate could have done that with impunity in 1988, 1984 or 1980.

This year's campaign has been a game played on a new board with a whole new set of rules.

The first new rule is hard times. It is a remarkable fact that, while the decline of U.S. economic strength, real

wages and living standards goes back to the early 1970s, only one presidential election in the past 25 years — 1980 — has been held in what might legitimately be described as a climate of anxiety. In each of the other campaigns, the economy was merely an issue. It was not, for most of America, the subject of terror in the night.

In the 1992 electorate it is easy to camouflage the depth of economic fear behind the statistical facts of low inflation, low interest rates and less than alarming unemployment.

When these economic statistics were run through computer models that had accurately predicted past elections, the result was a comfortable victory for Mr. Bush. But those models are wrong because the economic reality of 1992 renders such conventional statistics obsolete.

The reality is this: Breadwinners all over the country have been forced out of well-paid manufacturing jobs into low-wage work they regard as beneath their dignity and living standard.

Families of four struggle to survive on two \$15,000 incomes, sacrificing virtually all of their free time together. Middle-aged Americans, born into relative affluence in 1955 or 1960, believe not only that they have failed to achieve the comfort they expected in life but that they are never going to achieve it.

What the economic models do not detect and what most experts took forever to realize is that for many of these people, 1992 is the political equivalent of 1932.

One can carry this too far, of course. Unemployment is not 25 percent, there are no shantytowns in Washington. But 1932 is worth thinking about for a variety of reasons.

Herbert Hoover, the incumbent, a man of dignity and personal accomplishment, appeared painfully unable to understand what was happening to the country. "There seems to be a condition of hysteria," he observed in 1931, in a tone of genuine befuddlement. "If someone could get off a good joke every 10 days, I think our troubles would be over."

That suggests one way to test for the close of an era in American politics: Look for an elected leader who seems addled by the changes that have taken place around him.

Era's also end, it is reasonable to expect, with a considerable change of faces at all levels of the political system. That will happen this year, whoever is elected president.

The 1992 election ushered 166 new members into the House of Representatives. It is certain that there will be many more than 100 new Representatives this time. It also represents that more than a third of the country's state legislatures will be freshmen; roughly twice the usual number.

Something is missing here, the prospect of huge partisan upheaval. In the past, any big turnover in Congress has meant a reversal of party control as well. Republicans lost more than 100 House seats in 1932. But this year we are facing an astonishing political event — a wholesale exchange of bodies in which the balance of power between the two parties may remain largely unaffected.

When the smoke clears, Democrats are likely to keep roughly the majorities they have now.

But all those new faces will mark the end of an era in Congress, even if the partisan and ideological balance stays just about the same.

The 1992 election swept out dozens of elderly men whose memories were of post-Civil War America. It replaced them with people reared in this century and shaped by World War I and the 1920s.

Something a little like that is going to happen this year. Americans are going to trade in a large chunk of the World War II political generation for children of the 1950s and '60s, creatures of early postwar affluence and, more recently, of generational doubt and disillusionment. That is the making of a new era and a new government, whether the partisan breakdown changes very much or not.

We journalists have cried wolf once or twice too often. It helps, if one has to spend all year buried in the minutiae of a campaign, to see it as a turning point in history. Usually it is nothing of the sort. The election passes and we all muddle on. Nobody has to bother learning a new vocabulary to understand what is going on.

That was true in 1988, despite a year's worth of rhetoric to the contrary. It was even true in 1980. It is not true this time.

The writer, executive editor of *Governing* magazine and author of *The United States of Ambition: Politicians, Power and the Pursuit of Office*, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1892: Jobs in America**

**PARIS** — The *New York Herald* strikes a real keynote of the American presidential campaign: Protection, if persisted in, will not only ruin the industrial interests of England but will also drive the skilled labor of that country and probably also the Continent to seek, by emigration to America, a country where they can earn their daily bread. Thus the American artisan who has for half a century been accustomed to high wages and material comforts unknown in any other country, will be brought into competition with hordes of foreign skilled laborers, accustomed to live on what an American factory hand does not seem even a pittance.

**1917: 'Anything German'**

**PARIS** — "Pay them back in their own coin with interest. Bomb any thing and anyone German you see. Don't show them the least consideration. In the words of our American

allies, 'Give them hell!' That is the gist of a resolution passed at a meeting of French aviators to discuss the advisability of instituting reprisals for Prussian air raids on French and English open towns.

**1942: Africa's Busy Air**

**IN THE WESTERN DESERT** — [From our New York edition:] Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Coochingsan's desert air force is staging the largest-scale air offensive yet seen in North Africa. Having passed some time in visiting the crews of half a dozen different types of aircraft, our reporter has been able to get a picture of the complexity and weight of the aerial offensive. While the land forces have been fighting their slow, bloody positional warfare, the air force has been wearing down the enemy's resistance by bombing troops, sinking supply ships and machine-gunning roads, trucks and the railroads, raiding the Axis landing grounds and maintaining patrols over the Allied lines.

تحت إشراف المجلس



OPINION

Late Hits and Low Blows: We Can Do Without Them

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Are you ready for the first post-mortem of the '92 election? Here are some of the late hits and last-minute maneuvers that we can do without next time around.

We can do without last-minute maneuvers like the FBI 'sting' against a Bush operative in Texas, Gallup's polling switch, and the government's surprisingly rosy estimate of third-quarter economic growth.

The Federal Election Commission could raise the publicly financed candidates' subsidy to match the private spenders. A billionaire would be restrained if he knew that others would charge him with forcing higher public spending.

FBI dirty trick. After hearing the tall tales of Mr. Perot and his conspiracy consultant, the FBI in Texas launched a "sting" to induce the head of George Bush's campaign in Texas — a man who had shown no disposition to wiretap or dirty-trick anyone — to commit a crime.

Incidentally, this entrapment was approved by the FBI director, William Sessions, in Washington. He boldly defends his wrongful intrusion into political campaigns and threatens his readiness to tempt an honest official again when the next conspirator points a finger.

Sunshine civil libertarians who shyly looked the other way when the FBI used a sex lure to entrap the District of Columbia's mayor must now face the music: In the name of crime prevention, the FBI is in the business of crime creation.

Government statistics watch. A Halloween "October surprise" to benefit the president was predicted in this space last summer. I suspected a scam in Saddam Hussein of Iraq, with the bombers knocking over Moammar Gadhafi and Fidel Castro on the return home.

Instead, with the economy the paramount issue, the final week of the campaign saw a surprisingly rosy estimate of the economy's third-quarter growth from Mr. Bush's Commerce Department. This provided some desperately needed ammunition to fire off a declaration that there won't be a tripartite dip.

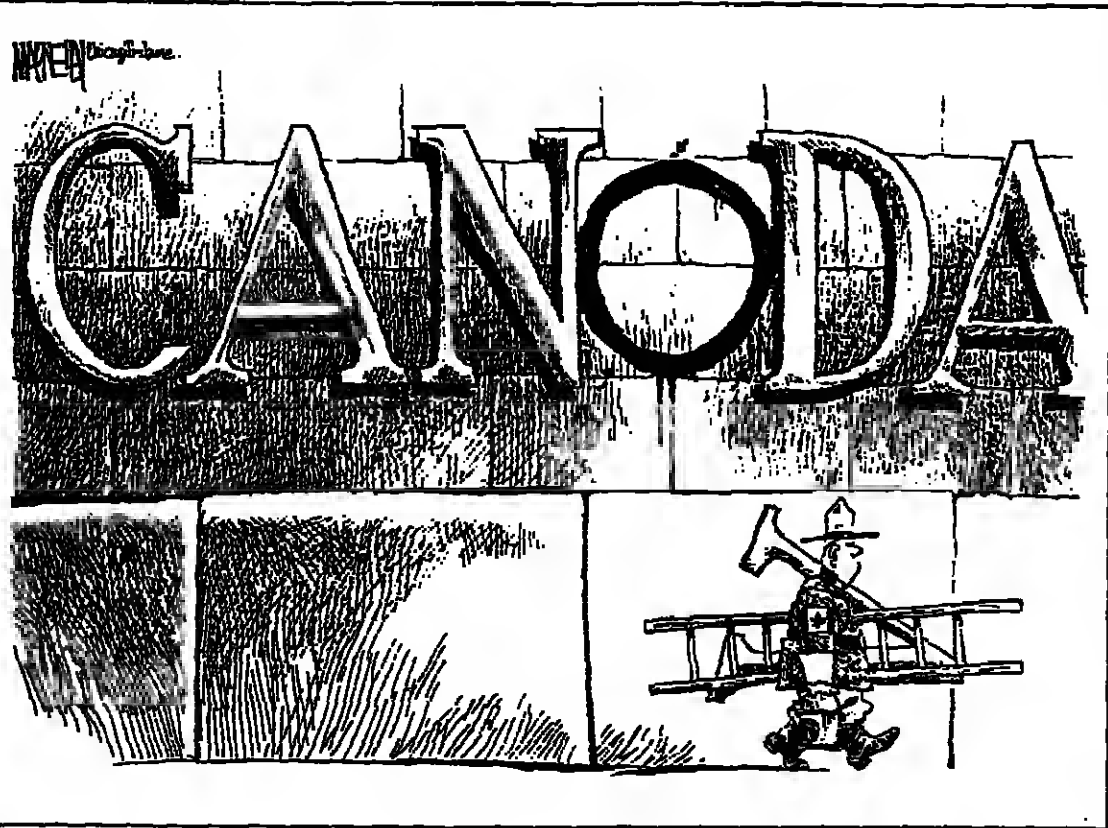
In a month or so we will get the revised figures. If GDP growth is 2.7 percent or higher, I will express delight at my lack of faith in the bureaucracy; if it is 2.2 percent or less, and Mr. Bush has won, suspicious souls will reach down there and demand an accounting of the projections.

Independent counsel restraint. In handing up his second indictment of Cap Weinberger, Lawrence Walsh supplied more evidence that blew away Bush protestations of having been out of the arms-for-hostages "loop."

Was Vice President Bush in the Caspian-Pandemonium ransom camp? Yes; his denials ring ever more false. Was the independent counsel right to drop his bombshell four days before the election? No; the indictment should have been handed up weeks earlier, or sealed. Special prosecutors should stay outside politics.

Those are for Wednesday. Meanwhile, there's Tuesday.

The New York Times.



When a Beijing Postal Clerk Abets American Democracy

By Ted Pfaffer

BEIJING — "This is an American presidential election ballot, isn't it?" asked the short-haired young woman on the other side of the glass at Beijing's International Post Office.

Yes. Since the U.S. Embassy said that it would probably take three weeks to deliver my ballot by diplomatic pouch, I was forced to use China's costly express

mail service if I wanted my vote to count. She handled the oversized envelope with obvious interest. At first I thought her serious look reflected awe that this bit of paper would play some role in determining the next American president. But her next question indicated skepticism.

"You don't really believe your vote will count, do you?" For someone who grew up under the Communist system in China, it must seem strange that the commander in chief of the world's most powerful military would willingly submit to a degrading referendum on his rule.

"Yes, if it arrives in time," I said. She hardly looked convinced, but nevertheless went about the business of sending it off, assuring me that it would be delivered within four days.

"How are you voting?" she asked. I hesitated. Chinese and Western standards of privacy are different. A foreigner living in China must quickly develop a strategy for dealing with forthright questions from strangers about what seem such personal topics as salary and age.

For those who prefer discretion, the best tactic is the one used by the Chinese themselves: Ignore the question and change the subject gracefully. In this case, however, I was eager to hear the woman's thoughts on the election.

"For Clinton," I answered. "What's the matter with Bush?" she asked.

"I think he's been a terrible president," I said. The startled laughter that erupted, not only from her but from the small crowd that had gathered behind me, had more to do with embarrassment than with amusement. The Chinese are not accustomed to hearing criticism of government leaders uttered so bluntly, and my remark made them uncomfortable.

But it was not a Chinese leader we were discussing, after all. And after only a brief pause, the clerk volunteered that she didn't much care for President Bush either.

This surprised me. Most Chinese know that in the mid-70s, before the establishment of full diplomatic ties between China and the United States, George Bush spent more than a year in Beijing as chief of the U.S. Liaison Office. And they know that, despite recent strains in Chinese-American relations, the Beijing government still regards Mr. Bush as an "old friend."

Furthermore, many are aware that Bill Clinton has criticized Mr. Bush for coddling Beijing and has promised a tougher China policy.

"I just think Bush has done a poor job of handling the economy," the clerk elaborated.

By this time our encounter was coming to an end. All of the forms had been filled out, a Chinese customs official had approved my parcel, and the hefty express mail fee had been paid.

For me, the episode provided a thought-provoking context in which to perform the quadrennial American ritual of voting for president. It is harder to say what it all meant to the young woman on the other side of the glass. As I stepped out of the post office into the brisk October afternoon, I thought that later in the evening, over supper, she would probably tell her family about how she had helped cast a vote in the U.S. election. I couldn't help wondering whether she liked how it felt.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Present President

Regarding "Bush Fans Can Shrink the U.S. Presidency" (Oct. 28):

There was a wonderful line in George F. Will's ridiculous column: "The negligible presence of the Bush presidency in American life is perhaps the best reason for preferring Mr. Bush to Mr. Clinton."

While pondering this convoluted reasoning I will cast my ballot for someone with a president presence who can lead America into the next century.

SHERWOOD R. GORDON, Pully, Switzerland.

on the old TV series. The Republican Party has promulgated this cynical and accusatory conservatism, wallowing in mythological and unapologetic patriotism. Hopefully, the responsible "meatheads" of America will prevail.

RICHARD LAWRENCE HARRIS, Paris.

The Absentee Issues

The question of abortion should have been addressed fully during the presidential debates. It appears that abortion and the candidates' stances on the matter was purposely avoided. Why?

ELIZABETH NICOLISI, Florence.

that "other democracies manage better." Look at Britain, which resembles a going-out-of-business sale (coal mines, hospitals and so on). Or Germany, with its anti-foreigner violence. Or France, where the infrastructure works but nobody knows where the country is heading.

We in Europe still depend on the United States to lead. By voting for Bill Clinton rather than the "devil they know," Americans would do themselves and other democracies a big favor.

KARL PAGAC, London.

Ask Professor Goddard

Regarding the report "Bonn Calls Off V-2 Rocket Celebration" (Sept. 29):

The V-2 was a liquid-fuel rocket and, as such, was not invented by Werner von Braun. The first liquid-fuel rocket was built and launched in 1926 by an American, Robert Goddard. Mr. Goddard's work was oriented toward space exploration.

Hilfer's scientists relied heavily on his research in building the V-2 as a weapon of war. When American interrogators asked Mr. von Braun in 1945 about rocketry, he answered: "Why don't you ask your own Professor Goddard?"

Sir Arthur Harris did not invent the saturation or carpet-bombing technique. Both techniques were invented, perfected and practiced by the Germans during the Spanish Civil War and, on a far greater scale, in Poland in September 1939, Coventry, in November 1940, was another example of the German application of this technique.

King Ross vs. the Dream

Dreaming is what has made the United States great. Every American child is taught that he or she could grow up to be president. Ross Perot, in blantly attempting to buy the presidency with his personal wealth, has shattered this dream. Will schools now teach that you must be fabulously wealthy before becoming president? Are these the priorities we want to set? Ross Perot's election would mark the crowning of a monarch and the death of an American dream.

JAKE BUHLER, Nonthaburi, Thailand.

All in the Family

Regarding "Decided, With Bunkerism Tipping the Balance" (Opinion, Oct. 30):

William Safire's column, while amusing, ignored the more important "Bunkerism" operating in Election '92, namely "Archie Bunkerism," as in the character

The fire bombing that devastated Dresden in 1945 was not invented by Sir Arthur Harris. The Germans' destruction of London by fire bombing on Dec. 30, 1940, became the blueprint for the attack on Dresden.

It was only in the second half of World War II that the British and the Americans, began bombing without regard to German civilian losses. But even then their choice of targets was based on military and economic priorities aimed at ending the war in the shortest time.

In contrast to the English-American bomber offensive, the German V-2 rocket onslaught was not militarily justified. The Germans knew that it came too late to affect the outcome of the war.

JIM PRICE, Trieste, Italy.

Columbus Is No Hero

I hate to rain on anyone's parade, so I waited until after the 500th anniversary celebration to write this letter. But just to set the record straight, Christopher Columbus is no hero.

This man was responsible for the deaths of huge numbers of American Indians and he stole their gold. What kind of hero is that?

Many Americans and Europeans try to justify this inhumanity by pointing to the material benefits their ancestors received after the colonial conquest. But the evil that has come from this has already far outweighed the good.

YOSEF HARAN, Munich.

Advertisement for Baume & Mercier watches. It features a collage of watch faces and the text: "Creating quality time for over 160 years. BAUME & MERCIER GENEVE MAITRES HORLOGERS DEPUIS 1830."

Advertisement for the Qualiflyer program. It includes the text: "Fly to Chicago once. Fly to Johannesburg once. And a companion can fly with you to Moscow free." Below this is a coupon form with fields for Name/first name, Address, Postcode/city, and Country. It also includes a list of languages: English, German, French, Italian. The bottom of the ad features the logo "QUALIFLYER" and "Austrian Swissair".



# Malaysia Is Angered as U.S. Detains 24 Tourists

By Fox Butterfield  
New York Times Service

BOSTON — They came as tourists, but they ended up in jail. Twenty-four Malaysians in the middle of a world tour have been detained for almost two weeks here in a perplexing legal tangle, held as witnesses while the U.S. government prosecutes their tour leader on charges of trying to smuggle two of them into the country.

Malaysian government officials and lawyers for the tourists — 18 men and 6 women — have expressed outrage at the detentions. They say a number of the tourists have been threatened by agents for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and kept from speaking to Malaysian consular officials.

The detentions are being defended by U.S. officials. All the tourists are ethnic Chinese, and in recent years the government has been concerned by an influx of illegal Chinese immigrants.

Verne Jervis, the chief spokesman for the immigration service, said that federal law allows the authorities to detain material witnesses in an immigration case indefi-

nately. In an interview in The Boston Globe on Sunday, A. John Pappalardo, the U.S. attorney in Boston, was quoted as saying, "I have reviewed this case, and I am entirely comfortable with the current posture of it."

But Charles W. Rankin, a court-appointed lawyer for one tourist, said the Malaysians had been "treated in a racist manner" by the service. "If they were white Europeans, they would have been released immediately," he said.

Michael Altman, a lawyer for Choong Chee-kheong, the 39-year-old tour leader, said, "If this happened to a group of 25 Americans in Malaysia, there would probably be a plan to send in the Marines."

Lawyers for the witnesses said their clients had not even had legal representation for eight days, until they were brought into court and lawyers were appointed for them.

The incident began Oct. 21, when the group landed in Boston from Paris. It was their first stop on a \$2,400 eight-city tour that was to have ended this week with a visit to Washington.

According to Mr. Altman, an immigration inspector noticed that one of the tourists had been in the United

States before and might have overstayed her six-month tourist visa. The inspector then decided to question the entire group, holding the visitors in a jail in the Coast Guard station in Boston, Mr. Altman said. They are now being held in county jails.

The government has asked that seven members of the tour group be held as witnesses against Mr. Choong, an employee of Chan Brothers, a travel agency in Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Altman has asked in U.S. district court here that the other members of the group be held so he can question them.

He told Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler on Friday that he had no objection to their being released from jail, since the immigration service has confiscated their passports. But late Friday afternoon Judge Bowler ordered that all 24 be held over the weekend, pending a further hearing on Tuesday.

Two of the women, Ng Lee-ling and Lee Chee-men, told the agents they had been in the country before and had stayed several years beyond the six-month limit, according to testimony by an immigration service agent.

# Patten Vows No Secret Deals With China Over Hong Kong

HONG KONG — Governor Chris Patten promised Monday that he would strike no secret deals with China over Hong Kong's political future as the two sides resumed low-key talks on his plans for democratic change.

"There will be no secret deals, nor could there be, on the political development of Hong Kong," he told the Foreign Correspondents' Club.

Although Mr. Patten said it would be untrue to declare that there would never be secret talks with China, he added: "I don't think it's possible to talk about central issues affecting the government of this community without

the public themselves having a share of the debate and the discussion."

Documents published last week revealed that Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd tried in 1990 to strike a deal with China over elections in 1995, the last to the legislature before Hong Kong returns to China in 1997.

Mr. Patten says no deal was ever struck, but China disagrees.

Beijing has attacked Mr. Patten regularly since he announced plans early last month to allow Hong Kong people to elect, directly or indirectly, the majority of the Legislative Council in 1995.

But despite the virulence of the attacks, contacts between the two sides resumed Monday following Mr. Patten's first visit as governor to Beijing last month.

Tony Galsworthy, head of the British side at the Joint Liaison Group, met his Chinese counterpart, Guo Fengmin, for an hour of preliminary talks. A British spokesman said that the atmosphere had been good and that they had agreed to keep in touch.

The group is charged with ironing out problems surrounding the 1997 handover.

But it has been unsuccessful in breaking deadlocks on a number of issues, notably on financing a new Hong Kong airport, which is expected to cost 175 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$22 billion).

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**FRANCE**

**Iran Foundation Raises Its Bounty on Rushdie**

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

TEHRAN — An Iranian cleric who wants Salman Rushdie killed said Monday that the bounty on the British author's life had been raised above \$2 million.

Ayatollah Hassan Sane'i's June Fifth Foundation said in a statement that a reward for killing the author of "The Satanic Verses" was being increased beyond the previously announced \$2 million, plus expenses, because of Mr. Rushdie's trip to Germany last week.

No new figure was given in the statement carried by the official Iranian news agency, IRNA.

Ayatollah Sane'i criticized the German press's "sensational campaign" calling for a lifting of the late ayatollah's execution order.

Mr. Rushdie, who lives in hiding under police protection in Britain, called for help from Germany during his visit there. He said Germany's role as Iran's biggest trade partner gave it extra leverage.

Mr. Sane'i's foundation first offered the bounty in 1989 after Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, demanded that Mr. Rushdie be killed for writing the book, which Ayatollah Khomeini deemed blasphemous for its portrayal of the prophet Mohammed.

In recent appearances in Germany and France, Mr. Rushdie said he was fed up with living in hiding and that he planned to make more trips abroad to urge international pressure on Iran to lift the death order.

Ayatollah Sane'i's foundation repeated its call to "all Muslims of the world to unite and make an effort to end the life of the apostate Rushdie."

"The organization will provide necessary — including financial — support to all those who may come to any loss or harm in their support of Imam's decree," the statement said. (Reuters, AFP)

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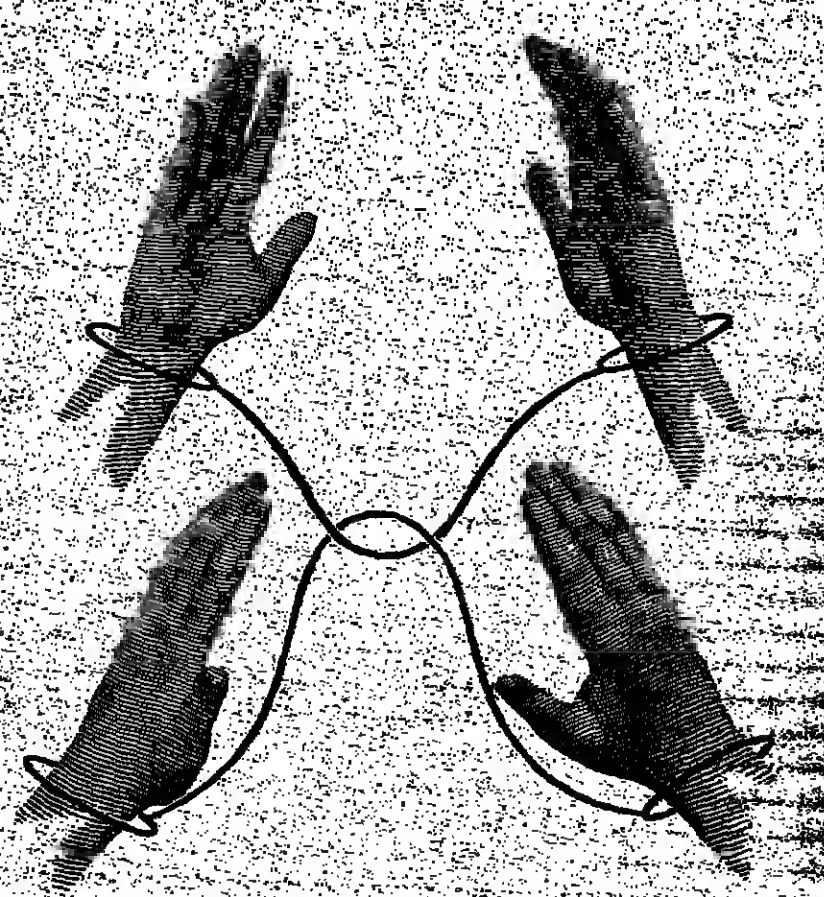
**Russia to Set Scientist Free**

MOSCOW — A Russian scientist who disclosed what he said were details of Russia's chemical warfare research program was ordered released from prison Monday pending trial on charges of betraying state secrets.

Mr. Mirzayanov had been detained a month after publishing an article in a liberal weekly, Moscow News, saying Russia was working on a new potent chemical weapon.

A colleague, Lev Fyodorov, was arrested along with Mr. Mirzayanov but was released after questioning. Mr. Fyodorov said Moscow's Kalinin district court had ordered the release of Mr. Mirzayanov, who has been held in prison since October 21.

Former Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said in January 1989 that the Soviet Union had stopped producing chemical weapons. In a Moscow News article, Mr. Mirzayanov said his institute had designed and produced binary chemical weapons.



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# Growing Anarchy In Natal Impedes Fight on Apartheid

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

MPUSHINI, South Africa — When a dozen men came marauding out of the night with their AK-47 assault rifles, Nkomo Sabelo, 19, was in her family's hillside hut, cocooned by witch doctors.

It was her Zulu coming-of-age ritual, the most important event of her young life. Her father had slaughtered two oxen for the occasion, and some 200 neighbors and relatives from the settlement south of Durban were gathered for a feast. Then, suddenly, 22 of them were shot to death, including Miss Sabelo's mother, sister and three brothers.

This is Natal, where political violence is bogging down the national quest for transition to black-majority rule. Most of the clashes are between supporters of the African National Congress, the nation's biggest black political group, and of the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Zulu-based party that has its strongest support here.

Private armies and hit squads flourish and massacres occur at the rate of more than one a week. AK-47s can be had on the black market for as little as \$20, and the closest thing to law and order is dispensed by warlords, who run protection rackets.

This is where peace parleys go unattended because opposing political leaders fear they will be assassinated, coming or going. It happened just that way last week to a top regional ANC official, Reggie Hadebe. Hundreds, sometimes thousands, of residents live as internal refugees at any given time, pitching communal tents in public areas because their homes are in townships that have been taken over by their opponents.

Nowhere is South Africa's transition to democracy proving bloodier. This lush, hilly Indian Ocean province, home to just under a quarter of South Africa's 38 million population, is where epic 19th-century battles over land were fought among the Boers, the Bantu and the Zulus, South Africa's largest black tribe, and the one with the proudest warrior tradition.

The modern-day fighting is almost entirely among Zulus, pitting clan against clan, squatter against

# Somalia's Agony: Guns Block Food 30 Minutes Away

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

BARDERA, Somalia — This small famine-stricken town is a scant half hour by air from thousands of tons of food supplies sent to aid Somalia's starving. Yet the death rate here is growing, making Bardera a case study of why, although food is so close at hand, people still die in great numbers.

"When we came here in September, 180 people a day were dying," said Bob Allen, the head of the CARE relief team here, noting that the rise in deaths coincided with a rise in new battles.

"By Oct. 13, when the fighting started, it was down to 45 to 50. Currently, it's 250 to 300 a day, because for 14 days they received no food. Those in a bad condition on Oct. 13 have died. Food aid was maintaining an equilibrium before. Now we are back to square one."

The reasons are complex. Relief food has started to flow to Somalia to aid victims of the famine, which the Red Cross says is threatening one-third of the nation's people, but the factional



Starving Somalis waiting for water at CARE's feeding center in Bardera after heavy fighting caused a three-week break in supplies.

armed factions, who largely caused the famine by pushing peasants off the land and looting their animals, and the relief workers and troops who have come to assist but cannot maneuver around the obstacles.

Two Somali factions fought each other for control of the town on Oct. 13, and relief workers, fearing for their lives, were evacuated. All food flights stopped.

At the same time, the 500 UN troops already in Mogadishu were under orders not to move beyond the capital. They cannot offer the protection to food distribution they are intended to offer.

"It is a tremendous shame on all of us that we read in a situation

report of 293 people dying in one day, 60 percent of them children, and that it doesn't send off alarm signals," said Philip Johnston, the president of CARE, who came here Sunday for a first-hand look.

Mr. Johnston, whose agency has been running the food distribution operations for the UN World Food Program here, took over last week as manager of the UN relief here.

"But we have to fight the Somalis themselves," he said. "There's plenty of food and the agencies are willing to deliver it. But we have to deal with firefights to do it, and deal with Somalis who want to rip the system off and deprive these children."

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# Luanda Reasserts Order After Truce

The Associated Press

LUANDA, Angola — The government appeared to be establishing control in Luanda on Monday hours after a UN-brokered ceasefire took effect, and clashes that had threatened to renew civil war.

According to Angolan state radio, as many as 1,000 people died in the fighting over the weekend, the worst since a 1991 peace accord that ended the 16-year war between the U.S.-backed rebels and the pro-Soviet government.

Witnesses said Monday that the battles between government forces and rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola had eased. Groups of armed civilians were reportedly hunting down UNITA supporters and looting buildings that they had used.

A spokesman for the rights group Amnesty International said in London that it had received several reports of summary executions but had no further details.

A UNITA spokesman in Lisbon, Carlos Fortuna, said he could not confirm news reports that the UNITA vice president, Zezimaia Chitanda, and other top officials had been slain in the battles over the weekend. Mr. Fortuna said

contact had been lost with several UNITA leaders in Luanda.

The fighting was the worst since tensions began escalating in late September, over UNITA's loss of national elections to the government with which it had fought the civil war. The UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, contends that the elections were rigged, although the United Nations says the balloting was generally free and fair.

UNITA ran second to the governing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in voting for the national legislature. Mr. Savimbi trailed the incumbent, Eduardo dos Santos, in the presidential race, although Mr. dos Santos did not get the 50 percent needed for a first-round victory.

According to unconfirmed reports on Portuguese radio, a number of leading UNITA officials in Luanda were killed, wounded or captured over the weekend. One said Abel Chivukuvuku, UNITA's foreign affairs spokesman, had been seriously wounded and was being treated at a military hospital.

Mr. Savimbi left the capital three weeks ago and was last reported in the central highland city of Huambo. According to unconfirmed reports, he is in Morocco.

# Bosnians Turn Down Aid, Citing Its Serbian Origin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Muslim authorities here said Monday that they had rejected more than two-thirds of a United Nations shipment of aid for the children of Sarajevo because the goods were made and bought in rival Serbia.

"How can we offer these children products made by the country — maybe even by the men — who have caused their misery?" Deputy Prime Minister Zlatko Lagumdija of Bosnia told Reuters by telephone.

Sarajevo, under Serbian siege since April, is desperate for basic supplies before winter. A five-truck relief convoy organized by Unicef reached the city with food and clothing over the weekend. The rejected items amounted to four out of the five trucks. Government officials said they had rejected 2,800 pairs of socks, 1,200 pairs of shoes, 1,725 padded jump suits and 8,000 blankets because they were made in Serbia.

"What we see here is the complete misunderstanding by the world community of the situation here in Sarajevo," the minister said.

"The only thing the aggressor hasn't taken from us is our pride," he added. "We targeted 10,000 kids in Sarajevo to receive this aid." He described them as "the most needy, the war wounded, the refugees, the orphans."

A Unicef official said the agency had resorted to buying Serbian

goods only after it became clear that foreign supplies would be delayed by customs.

In Belgrade, Tanjug reported Monday that Bosnian Serbs announced they were pulling out of international peace talks in Geneva because mediators would not recognize their self-declared "Serbian Republic" on Bosnian territory.

A motion adopted by the Bosnian Serbian parliament in Banja Luka said they would boycott the peace talks as long as "the existence of the Serbian republic and the people's right to self-determination are not made a basis for negotiations."

The Geneva negotiations are being carried out under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the European Community.

But Tanjug said the parliament had instructed the Bosnian Serbian delegation in Geneva to continue participating in five other working groups at the conference.

These groups deal with ethnic minorities in the former Yugoslavia, confidence-building measures, humanitarian concerns, the successor to the Yugoslav federation in international forums and the economy.

In Geneva a spokesman said the head of the Bosnian Serbian delegation, Nikola Koljetic, met Monday with the UN envoy, Cyrus R. Vance and the mediator Martti Ahtisaari, but made no mention of withdrawing from any talks.

(Reuters, AP)



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Heseltine Warns Tory Rebels Maastricht 'No' Would Cripple U.K., He Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Michael Heseltine, the minister of trade, warned on Monday that a government defeat in a parliamentary vote on the Maastricht treaty would damage Prime Minister John Major and deal a crippling blow to Britain.

more than 35 prepared to vote against the government. The Conservatives have a 21-seat majority in the 651-seat House of Commons and have received a pledge of support of 20 votes from Paddy Ashdown, leader of the centrist Liberal Democrats.

Mr. Major said in a newspaper article on Sunday that it would be a disastrous mistake for Britain if Parliament walked away from the treaty.

State of Emergency in South Russia

By Margaret Shapiro Washington Post Service MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin imposed a state of emergency Monday on two regions along Russia's southern rim in an effort to stem the spread of ethnic fighting from neighboring republics.

swifly quell the fighting. In addition to the state of emergency, with censorship, confiscation of weapons and prohibition on strikes and demonstrations, he dispatched several thousand crack troops and paratroopers to the area.

to Russia's "security and territorial integrity" in imposing the state of emergency.



ON THE ROAD AGAIN — Diana, Princess of Wales, accepting a bouquet from the daughter of a British Embassy staff member on Monday in Seoul. She and Prince Charles, right, were on their first tour abroad since reports last summer that their marriage was severely strained.

Bonn Normalizes China Tie, Quiet on Rights

BEIJING — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, declaring that German relations with Beijing were now normalized, said Monday that quiet diplomacy on human rights

was better than "making a lot of noise."

Mr. Kinkel is the most senior German official to visit China since the 1989 massacre of anti-government demonstrators in Beijing, which led to Western economic sanctions.

He said that he had raised the issue of human rights in all of his meetings with Chinese leaders, but declined to give details.

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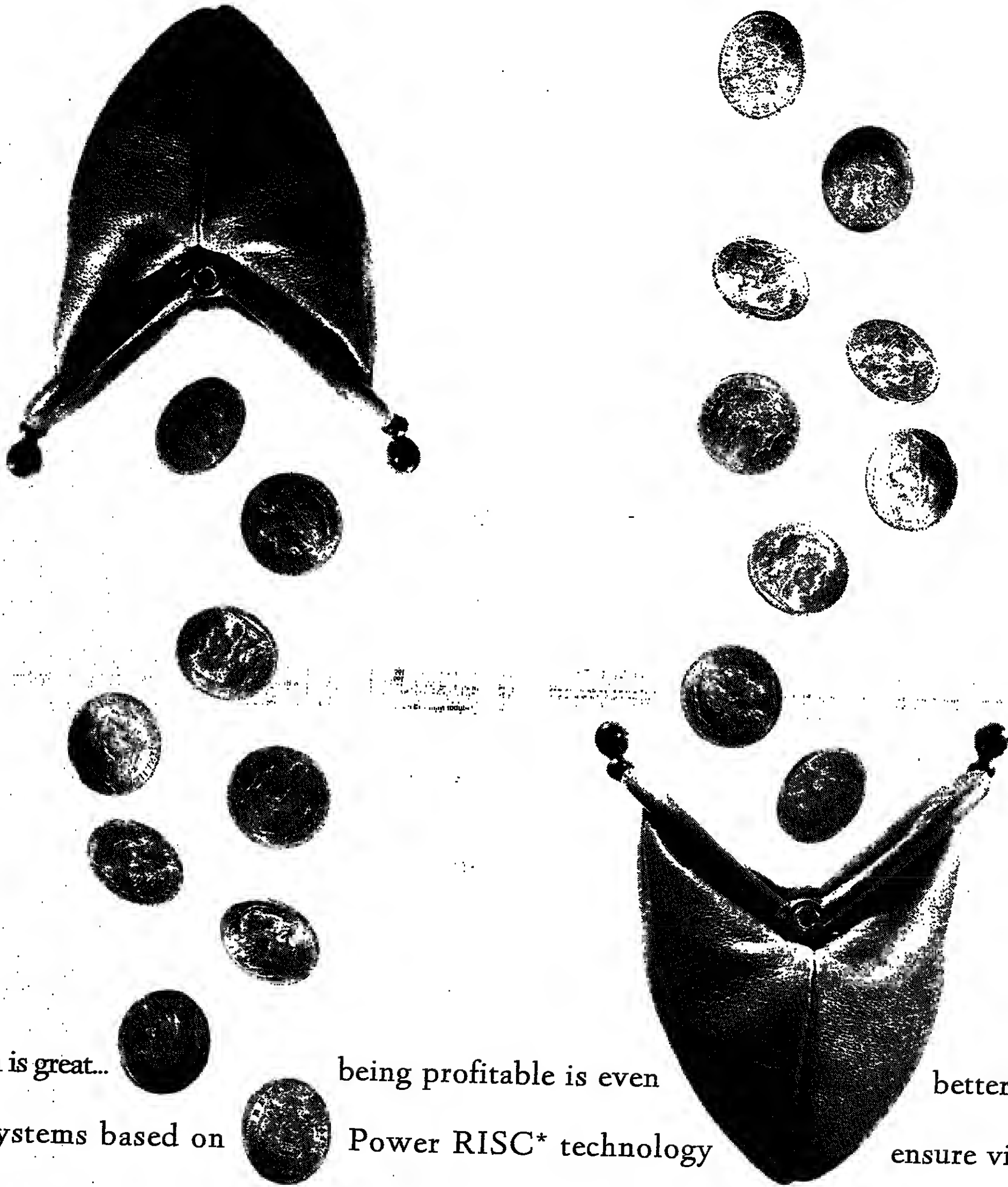
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A large table containing financial data for various international funds. The table is organized into columns with fund names and their corresponding values. It includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'Other Funds'. The data is dense and covers a wide range of investment vehicles.



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# Style



Is there a strong majority for the long skirt? This is how the fashion crowd is voting: for the straight and narrow, the big sweep or sometimes flared pants, seen here on supermodels Linda Evangelista and Naomi Campbell.

## In the Latest Fashion Polls, It's Long Hemlines by a Landslide

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

**N**EW YORK — How are the voters doing in that other election — the one that might make the long skirt the big winner, and maybe coosign the mini to the dustbin of history? Is the gap between knee and ankle really closing up, as the spring-summer collections reach their final stage in New York this week?

The long hemline had seemed such a rank outsider at the beginning of the season, in spite of strong backing from such influential supporters as Karl Lagerfeld and Calvin Klein. The new-look skirt had even dropped out of the cootest altogether during the steamy summer months. Now it seems out just a serious contender — but maybe even a winner.

The most significant factor in the renewed

success of the midcalf skirt is that it has captured the youth vote. The mini may be holding on to its obvious strongholds in New York like the Pierre Hotel and Mortimer's, but to those under 25, the once winning style is looking increasingly tired and played out. Downtown at Cafe Tabac, most of those

**NEW YORK FASHION**

dancing on the tables have their legs covered — even if it is only with a fishnet bodysuit. Washington Square on weekends shows solid support for the near-ankle-length skirt in murky colors, although many of its acolytes are members of the revivalist cult, known as the bring-back-the-hippies movement.

Who can the opposition count on? The mini's supporters are women over 44 with 2.2 aerobics classes a week. After years of keeping their legs in shape, these women

are not about to throw away everything they have worn to step into the unknown. Their final campaign rally was held Monday at the show of Bill Blass.

The Wall Street woman will also stay loyal to the brief skirt worn with power jacket and high heels — not least because fashion gurus have told her that dropping hemlines always signal a stock market crash.

On Seventh Avenue, hemlines are divided between very short and very long, with a massive segment of don't-knows wearing pants. It is the presence of this third party that makes it so difficult to predict the result of the conflict between short and long. Pants are always given a boost in uncertain fashion times, and this season they are not just defending their position in a woman's wardrobe, but fighting a positive campaign. Leggings have already stretched the bounds of possibility to all shapes and sizes, and now flares and hip-buggers are also making progress.

There are signs that top models — always a weather vane of the fashion mood — are abandoning long skirts in favor of flared pants that give them more freedom for their active lives.

**W**OMEN'S rights campaigners inevitably wield influence on this crucial issue. Opinion is divided between those who believe that hobbling the knees is an attempt by a male-dominated industry to send women back to their limousines, rather than allowing them to stride out in freedom in search of a taxi, cab, and those who think that dropping hemlines from midlength to midcalf helps to reduce the risk of women being treated as sex objects.

Activists across the country stress the importance of a woman's right to choose, according to the shape of her calves and the width of her thighs.

A sample vote of three typical fashion pros showed how the constituency is divided. "In my soul, I still feel it is the customer's choice — but personally I will stick with short," said Elin Salzman of Bergdorf Goodman, describing herself as "a middle-aged woman in work," as opposed to romantic youth, who might vote for a flutter of ankle-length chiffon.

"I'm typical of most working women in that I'm almost always wearing pants — but some women and some designers demand a knee-length skirt," said Joan Kemer of Neiman-Marcus, who was wearing a pantsuit.

"My personal vote is for long, longer, longest," said Bloomingdale's Kalman Rutenstein. "We are selling some short, but there is no resistance to long in New York nor in any of our suburban stores. And to my knowledge we did not buy a short skirt in Paris."

Inevitably, money is at the root of this

contest. Both customers and fashion buyers are concerned that a vote for short skirts at this stage may be an outfit wasted. Others describe as "disgusting" the big business investment in longer lengths in order to force women to change perfectly adequate Chanel suits for something better.

So who will be the winner after the long and bitter battle? The vote for long and short skirts may ultimately come down to demographic differences. Outside Manhattan — even outside the fashion world — the hemline is not a major campaign issue. A poll taken in Little Rock, Arkansas, suggested a landslide victory for the long skirt across all ages and classes. But then none of these women ever got round to shortening their hemlines.

In the end, American women, like the rest of the fashion world, may just decide, having thought through all the pros and cons, that it is time for a change.

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+ Belize (PST)	536	+ El Salvador	191	+ Luxembourg	352-5777	+ Sweden	020-789-871
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### STYLE MAKERS

**Elevator Design**  
RISING ABOVE IT

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Even the most loquacious and outgoing people can start to resemble figures on Mount Rushmore when they enter an elevator. They stop talking. They stare at their feet, the ceiling or, most often, the floor indicator with all the seriousness of a politician assessing the latest polls. Some people squirm as if incarcerated in a cell; others feel a sense of immense dread when entering an elevator at night.

"An elevator presents a violation of intimacy," said Dr. Andrew Baum, a professor of medical psychology at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, a military medical school in Bethesda, Maryland. "The amount of space in an elevator is inadequate. People moderate the psychological space between them by doing things like not making eye contact. Conversations are interrupted, as if somebody walked in between."

But designers and architects are increasingly sensitive to the fears and dislikes of elevator riders and are finding ways to improve the experience.

In designing the elevators for the new wing of the Guggenheim Museum, Charles Gwathmey, of Gwathmey Siegel & Associates Architects in Manhattan, expanded the space by raising the roof.

"The new elevators are taller than normal, which gives a sense of not being claustrophobic," he said. New cabs are 10 feet high (about 3 meters) instead of the standard height of 8 feet, or the 7 feet in the museum's elliptical lift that was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

The elevator at the Whitney Museum of American Art is a favorite among many architects and designers. Why? It is huge — more than 10 feet wide, 8 feet deep and 12 feet high, said Steven Schlough, the museum's public relations officer.

"It transports 25 people," he said. "It was designed by Marcel Breuer as a way to move large-scale paintings and sculpture. The light panel in the ceiling can be removed to increase the height even further."

Other designers, without the luxury of large amounts of space, use visual tricks to create an antiaustrophobic illusion.

Robert Klein, president of Elevator Cab Consultants Inc., used mirrored bronze on the walls and ceilings of the elevators at the Bristol, a New York apartment building.

"Walls and ceilings of stainless steel or mirrored bronze make cars look larger by giving a sense of openness and brightness," he said. But mirrors have their detractors.

"You just look at your nose," said John C. Portman Jr., the pioneer of the glass elevator and chairman and chief executive of Portman Cos. in Atlanta. And Gwathmey insisted that an elevator with a mirror is "like a dressing room."

Josephine Sokolski, the president of JCS Design Associates Inc., gives riders something other than their reflections to interest them.

"Riding an elevator used to be a social experience, at times inane, but nice," she said. "But when elevators became automatic in the 1950s, those with beautiful Cellini-like doors were thrown out and replaced with plain stainless-steel superiorly ugly things."

She's bringing back the beauty. When renovating the elevators in the landmark Ansonia apartment building on the Upper West Side, she echoed the structure's Beaux-Arts exterior with mirrors on the walls in swirling frames painted to look like oxidized cast iron.

On the ceiling of each elevator, she had workers install a light behind a bluish translucent panel and framed by mahogany strips to create the illusion of a skylight.

Kevin Walz, the founder and principal of Walz Design, agrees with her. "Some elevators are lit like 24-hour drugstores," he said.

Instead of trying to expand elevator space visually, Walz prefers to accent the closeness and coziness. He covered the surfaces of the elevator in the Americo Felt Building with a carpet that looks like felt. "The walls are dark, not so aggressive, more soothing," he said.

The elevators in the Mercer, a hotel scheduled to open next year, are also small. "They bear no resemblance to larger, impersonal elevators in the Plaza," said Andre Balazs, a co-owner of the hotel. "They're meant to be intimate. We eliminated the overhead light for that reason."

The elevators have vertical lights covered with frosted-glass panels in the corners. "They help exaggerate the cab's height, plus take away the harsh light," Balazs said.

Others believe that the better the lighting and visibility, the better the ride. Clodagh, the president of Clodagh Design International, and her partner, Robert Pierpont, an architect, used mirrors and reflective metals — brushed steel, burnished copper and brass — to expand the elevator space at the Irredico Plaza Corp. in New Jersey.

"It makes everyone feel less confined and claustrophobic," Clodagh said, "plus it makes everyone aware so that you can see what's going on behind you."

Now, if only someone would refine astral projection, eliminating the need for elevators altogether.

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**IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO SIGN UP FOR TONIGHT'S AMERICAN ELECTION NIGHT PARTY IN PARIS**  
SEE AD PAGE 3

By Kathleen Beckett





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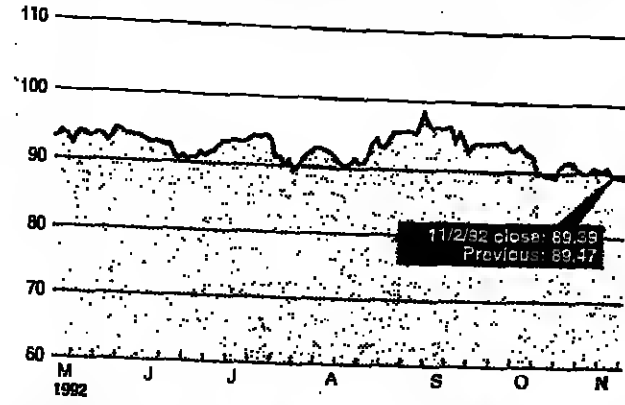


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THE TRIB INDEX: 89.39

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Each column shows a line graph and a table of closing and previous values.

Table with 3 columns: Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services. Each column shows a line graph and a table of closing and previous values.

France Cuts Rates to Lift Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

PARIS — The French government offered hope to the flagging economy on Monday by cutting its benchmark interest rate for the first time in more than a year.

The Bank of France said it was taking advantage of a recovery in the franc and favorable inflation and trade trends to reduce its money market intervention rate to 9.35 percent, from 9.60 percent. It also trimmed its other main lending rate, for 5-to-10-day repurchase agreements, by a quarter point to 10.25 percent.

With nearly 3 million people unemployed, or 10.3 percent of the French work force, the government is counting on lower interest rates to give a shot in the arm to the economy ahead of next March's legislative elections.

Finance Minister Michel Sapin said the rate cut symbolized France's victory in September's "battle of the franc" when the Bank of France and the Bundesbank joined forces to ward off intense speculative pressure on the French currency.

Dollar and Stocks Light Up, Feting Clinton and Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

NEW YORK — The dollar surged 2 percent in busy trading Monday as the market celebrated a possible victory of Bill Clinton in the U.S. presidential election on Tuesday.

On the New York stock market, blue-chip prices soared as investors bet that data released Monday on the manufacturing economy and construction spending meant the long-awaited recovery was now becoming reality.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 35.93 points in 3,262.21. Currency traders said nervous investors, especially from the United States, had been reassured by opinion polls putting Mr. Clinton between 5 and 12 points ahead of President George Bush.

Analysts said most of the impetus for the rally came from the market's conviction that a Clinton presidency would lead to higher public spending, higher economic growth and higher inflation.

Joseph Cambria, foreign-exchange manager for Banque Paribas in New York, said, "The dollar rose on expectations in the market of a Clinton victory in the U.S. presidential election and a corresponding rise in U.S. interest rates."

point cut, by itself, would not lead to a sudden burst of corporate investment. But they said the move had signaled a clear change in the monetary trend, which is likely to lead to yet more rate cuts, perhaps before January.

Because money rates in Paris are still more than half a percentage point higher than those in Frankfurt, the franc held rock steady after the cuts, at 3.3925 francs per mark.

The Paris Bourse was closed for the All Saints holiday but bonds rose slightly on the news.

Monday's moves followed a cut last Thursday in the 5-to-10-day lending rate to 10.50 percent. It had been raised to 13 percent on Sept. 23 to help fend off the attack on the franc.

Mr. Sapin said the cut in the intervention rate — the first since Oct. 17, 1991 — fitted in with a general trend in Europe.

Denmark on Monday lopped 0.30 percentage point off its certificate of deposit rate.

The general decline in European rates has been made possible by a modest relaxation in the monetary policy of the Bundesbank, which sets the tone for rates for all members of the ERM.

With German inflation still too high for the Bundesbank's comfort, the German central bank has been sending strong signals to its European partners not to count on a further big drop in rates.

A weekend report in Der Spiegel asserted that about half of the Bundesbank's council consider a rate cut premature now.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

Industry Output Falls Sharply in West Germany

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT — Western German industrial output sank by a seasonally adjusted 2.0 percent in September, and was down 3.3 percent from a year earlier, as companies reacted to lax demand with production cuts, the Economics Ministry said on Monday.

The ministry said the numbers likely would be revised next month to show smaller declines, of about 0.3 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively. Economists, in fact, had expected smaller declines.

The drop in September followed a revised 0.2 percent increase in August.

Output in the core manufacturing sector, which excludes mining, utilities and construction, fell 2.6 percent in the month, and was 4.2 percent lower than a year earlier.

Although these are among the clearest statistics to date showing a slowdown of the Western German economy, economists said the numbers somewhat overstated the speed of the general deceleration.

The main reason is that industrial production accounts for a shrinking portion of the Western German gross domestic product, currently about 40 percent. In Eastern Germany, where recent industrial-production data are even

more depressing, industrial output is about 35 percent of GDP.

Economists said industrial production likely would stabilize in October, but would stagnate in ensuing months.

Hans-Joachim Pilz, an economist at M.M. Warburg Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. told Reuters there would not be any visible improvement in production until the second quarter of 1993.

But Wolfgang Gerstenberger, a director of the Munich-based Ifo economics research institute, said the index the Economics Ministry used to measure industrial production gave "a picture of developments that is worse than the reality."

In addition to the macroeconomic trend in the manufacturing, agriculture and trading has toward a greater role for services in national output. Mr. Gerstenberger said there were several microeconomic factors that fudged monthly production figures.

First, the index of industrial production used by the Economics Ministry is biased toward heavy industry, while one of the great strengths of the German economy is specialized manufacturing, he said.

In addition, factory output does not measure a variety of services that are frequently associated with manufactured goods.

"If a manufacturer of investment-grade goods sells a product, there might also be engineering services, training programs and sometimes even maintenance and repair agreements," Mr. Gerstenberger said.

Hermann Rensperger, chief economist at BHF-Bank in Frankfurt, said data on the German economy were "split" between a shrinking manufacturing sector and growing service sector.

"If you look closely, you see the manufacturing sector is in stagnation or close to recession, but the service sector is still growing," he said.

Thomas Mayer, a senior economist at Goldman Sachs in Frankfurt, said, "Looking at past experiences, when we had such a divergence between growth of manufacturing and growth of services, the weakness in the manufacturing sector seeps through the economy and extends itself into the service sector as well in the end."

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

For the Cyclical Issues, Hard Times in Amsterdam

By Barbara Smit

AMSTERDAM — The strength of the Dutch guilder in recent weeks has intensified the spectacular falls of some Amsterdam stocks, but some analysts see reason to believe that gradual recovery will start early next year.

The sector most affected is that of cyclical stocks like Hoogovens NV, the steelmaker, and DSM NV, the chemical producer. Such stocks have fallen by between 20 and 60 percent in price since the first of the year, due to the slowdown in the Netherlands and its trading partners. The European currency crisis of September, which pushed the guilder higher, has not helped these big exporters.

The CBS all-share index has changed little this year — it closed at 193 on Monday, compared with its 191 level at the end of last year — but analysts say this stability masks a strong divide among sectors. While the cyclical stocks suffered, consumer stocks such as Heineken, Unilever and Wessanen gained, as such shares tend to do during downturns. Also strong have been financial stocks like ABN Amro and Internationale Nederlanden Groep, buoyed by the currency.

Some disheartened corporate results last week underlined the problems of the cyclical sector.

Shares in Hoogovens fell by more than 20 percent to 21.30 guilders last Thursday, reaching their lowest level in five years, after the company acknowledged that its loss could reach 500 million guilders (\$288 million) in 1992. The stock stabilized Monday at 21.20.

DSM lost about 10 percent to 76.50 guilders last week on the back of plummeting third-quarter results, although by Monday it had recovered to 79.80.

The downturn in cyclical that started in June deepened after it Dutch economic growth and export volumes would be disappointing. "We are scrambling to remain competitive. Our exporters are not going to give away market share, so the only way out is to lower export prices and earnings," said Jan Kager, director of sales and trading at ING Bank.

But there is a growing feeling that the Dutch market has overreacted. "I expect a strong upturn in December, because the dramatic drop in share prices was not justified," Mr. Kager said. Peter Schouten, at Credit Lyonnais, Oyens & van Beghan, agreed: "Investors will start anticipating the recovery at the beginning of next year."

Economies and currency movements are to blame.

Deadline Looms for U.S.-EC Farm Talks

By Tom Redburn

International Herald Tribune

The specter of a trans-Atlantic trade war haunted talks between the European Community and the United States on Monday as farm ministers showed little sign of progress in their effort to resolve a bitter dispute over EC subsidies for oilseeds.

With Washington poised to announce as early as Wednesday the imposition of penalty tariffs of about \$1 billion on imports of goods from the Community, most of them targeted at French products, the two sides struggled over how far Brussels should go in reducing its subsidized output of oilseeds that compete with American soybeans.

After meeting in Chicago for three hours over dinner Sunday night, Ray MacSharry, the EC farm commissioner, and Edward Madigan, the American secretary of agriculture, continued to focus most of their attention on the dispute, which has become one of the last remaining obstacles to reaching a global trade agreement.

Roger Runnigan, a spokesman for Mr. Madigan, said Monday that the two sides had not altered their original positions significantly, but they were still exploring ways to resolve the issue.

"No substantial new proposals were advanced last night," Mr. Runnigan said. He said the two sides discussed Monday a variation on the oilseeds proposal presented Sunday night by Mr. Madigan.

[Later, he told The Associated Press: "Both sides want to reach an agreement. It's getting there."] An independent panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has twice ruled that EC subsidies for oilseeds violate international trade rules and unfairly damage American farm exporters.

In recent talks, Washington has been seeking a cut in EC production to about 7.5 million metric tons, down

from 10 million metric tons in 1991. The U.S. has offered to raise its own production to 10 million metric tons.

See GATT, Page 12

N.Y. Liquor Importer Fears Trade War

By Keith Bradsher

New York Times Service

FARMINGDALE, N.Y. — The main warehouse of Banfi Products Corp. here on Long Island is stuffed with nearly half a million cases of wine and distilled spirits, but Michael A. Sciallo, the warehouse director, found room last week to stow 150 more cases of Cognac.

Wine and spirits importers across the United States are stockpiling goods, fearful that American-owned companies may be the first victims if Washington makes good on threats to impose steep tariffs on European products as part of a trade war.

Washington has threatened to impose huge taxes on some alcoholic-beverage imports from the European Community within a week unless European officials quickly agree to cut back a subsidy program that indirectly hurts American soybean exports.

The sanctions are intended to penalize European producers by closing off a portion of the American market, just as Washington threatens that European barriers will be imposed, particularly if President George Bush loses the election.

U.S. officials say the threat is more than a bluff and have been predicting that some import taxes will be imposed, particularly if President George Bush loses the election.

Mr. Hills said at the time that \$1 billion of goods would be selected from the list for actual duties, then reduced to figure to \$350 million after a White House meeting Oct. 22. U.S. officials say those duties will focus on alcoholic beverages from France, which has led opposition to European concessions on farm subsidies.

The current threats and counter-threats have a familiar ring for Banfi Products, one of the few

American businesses that has suffered serious losses because of a trade dispute with the European Community.

Nearly four years ago the United States imposed a 100 percent tax on imports of European wine with an alcoholic content of less than 7 percent — mainly fruit-flavored wine coolers. The American action, retaliation for the Community's restrictions on the import of American beef produced with growth hormones, hurt Banfi because it was the only large importer of European wine coolers, primarily a line produced by the Cantine Cooperative Ristretto of Italy.

The decision caught Banfi by surprise. "We had no idea what was happening; we read about it in the papers," recalled Harry F. Mariani, who is Banfi's president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Mariani said Banfi at the time was importing 2 million cases a year of wine coolers, worth about \$40 million at wholesale. Hoping for a reprieve, the company sold its inventory without raising prices, to protect its market share.

But almost all the 59 million cases of wine coolers consumed in America that year came from California growers who did not face the tax. When the tax was not lifted, Banfi had to abandon the market.

Banfi now sells only 700,000 cases of the wine a year, Mr. Mariani said, estimating that his com-

pany had lost up to \$70 million in the last four years because of the tax.

When Banfi learned early last summer that European wines and distilled spirits might face prohibitive taxes, the company began importing extra merchandise.

By the end of the summer, Banfi had not only filled this warehouse and its warehouses in Missouri and California but had rented more storage space on Long Island. The stockpile includes a half-year supply of many wines and spirits, and a full year's supply of Banfi's most popular wines.

"Our inventories are probably double what they would normally be," Mr. Mariani said.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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NOTICE

The Board of Directors of SCONTINVEST FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A. has decided to extend the initial subscription period in the management SCONTINVEST FUND - MULTICURRENCY - EUROVAL - EUROPEAN EQUITY until November 15, 1992 at the same conditions as previously provided for.

An addendum to the Prospectus and Management Regulations of August 1992 is available at the registered office of the Management Company.

BA, USAir Noncommittal On Boeing/Airbus Issue

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — British Airways PLC, whose acquisition of a 49 percent stake in USAir was delayed if Bill Clinton was the U.S. election, said Monday that it would not automatically favor Boeing Co. as its main aircraft supplier over Airbus Industrie.

Asked about a British press report that British Air may buy Airbus planes instead of Boeing aircraft if the deal fails, a BA spokesman, Kate Gay, said, "British Airways's aircraft purchasing has always been driven by commercial factors and this will continue to be the case."

In the past, she said, "We came out in favor of Boeing for commercial considerations."

USAir's chairman, Seth Schofield, wrote last week to Mr. Clinton, saying the airline's alliance with British Air would preserve jobs in the U.S. airline industry and "provide a solid future for Boeing."

Larry Pickett, spokesman for USAir in Charlotte, North Carolina, said he would prefer not to speculate about purchasing plans if the merger was blocked, saying only that the cash infusion from BA would allow USAir to keep buying Boeing jets.

Mr. Clinton has suggested he would block British Air's proposed investment of \$750 million for preferred shares convertible into 44 percent of USAir, charging that Britain has obstructed U.S. airlines' access to British air markets. He also opposes easing restrictions on foreign ownership of U.S. airlines.

Ms. Gay said British Air owned only 10 aircraft made by Airbus, the European consortium, while 174 planes of its existing 230-jet fleet were made by Boeing.

USAir operates a fleet of 268 Boeing aircraft. It has no Airbus jets. An alliance with British Air, however, "may change the airline's needs," Mr. Pickett said.

Meanwhile, a British government minister said the failure of BA's plan for USAir would set back the cause of air travel liberalization.

The transport secretary, John MacGregor, said in a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in London that closer links between the two airlines "would clearly represent a step toward the sort of liberal regime we envisage."

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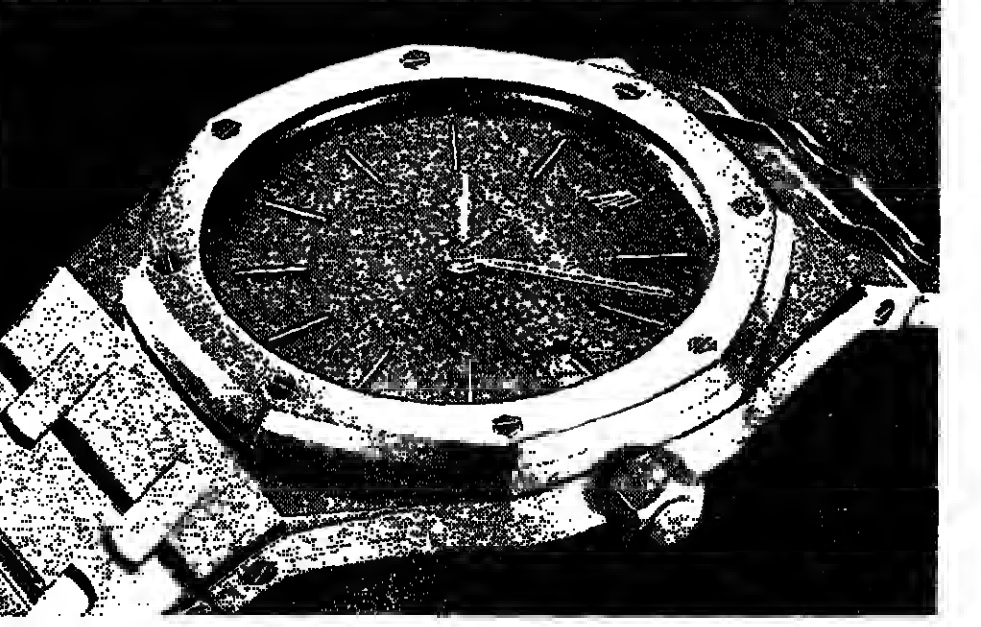
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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Cross Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, and Key Money Rates. It lists various currencies and their exchange rates and interest rates.

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Gold. It provides details on interest rates for different currencies and gold prices.

Table with columns for Gold prices in various locations (London, New York, etc.) and other financial data.

Table with columns for Dan-Air Deal Approved, listing financial details and company information.



MARKET DIARY

Headly Brew of Data Lifts Investor Spirits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Stocks reversed Friday's losses on Monday as the economic news swung to positive before the presidential election.

N.Y. Stocks

Stock Exchange. Trading was moderate, with about 202.7 million shares changing hands.

The National Association of Purchasing Management said its barometer of manufacturing activity rebounded to 50.6 percent in October, higher than expected.

The economy is on a recovery path," said James Solloway, director of research at Argus Research.

DOLLAR: Clinton Factor Kicks In

(Continued from first finance page)
shaken by growing troubles in Russia and some very weak German economic data.

The dollar was ahead to 1.5645 DM, compared with 1.5425 DM on Friday, and at 123.57 yen after 123.40.

The U.S. currency rose to 1.9960 Swiss francs from a 1.9755 finish Friday and to 3.0315 French francs from 2.9390.

The dollar had repeatedly failed to break above 1.55 DM resistance.

Foreign Exchange

in the European morning, with the market seemingly content with the currency's recent hefty gains.

"As soon as dawn broke in New York the early birds were on the phones and on the bid," said one U.S. bank trader.

When the currency went through the 1.5550 DM level, European players with short positions covered them "and the dollar just sailed away."

The dollar found additional support from the National Association of Purchasing Management index for October, which measures man-

Tuesday by the front-runner, Governor Bill Clinton.

"People are loading up on stocks and futures in the widespread belief there's going to be a rally after Clinton wins," said Thomas Gallagher, managing director in charge of capital management at Oppenheimer & Co.

General Motors topped the most-active list, with more than 3.1 million shares traded.

GM shares rose 1 1/2 to 31 1/2, after news of a broad management shake-up that had been rumored since last Monday's resignation of Chairman Robert Stempel.

Trying to stem record losses, GM named President John F. Smith Jr. to the post of chief executive and elected an outside director, John Smale, as chairman.

Intellectronics dropped 2 1/2 to 8 1/2 after talks on selling its BizMart chain of office and computer superstores to a unit of Kmart Corp. collapsed.

IBM rose 2 1/2 to 69, continuing to recover from a recent slump. On Monday, the company unveiled additional to its disk line and a marketing and technology alliance with Harris Corp.

The market's hoping for a lot from Clinton," Mr. Callow said. "Indeed, so much so that I'm not sure he can deliver."

Mr. Callow noted Mr. Clinton had already played down his spending plans in an effort to reassure the bond market and any fiscal package he did come up with would not be passed until well into 1993.

"The dollar's come a long way and it wouldn't be surprising to see a self-offer after the election," Mr. Callow said.

However, he said thought any dollar correction would only be short lived given the background of falling rates across Europe. The only problem was Germany, where the Bundesbank was clinging to its anti-inflationary stance, the Chase economist said.

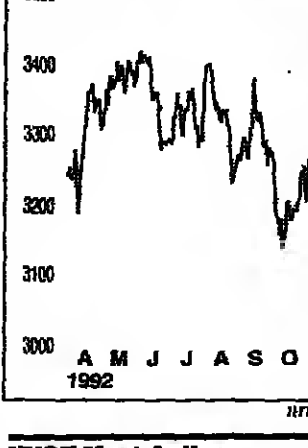
But even the Bundesbank's famous resolve may be shaken if there were more economic figures like Monday's industrial production data, Mr. Callow said. September output slid 2 percent.

(Reuters, UPI, Bloomberg)

The Dow

Daily dosings of the Dow Jones industrial average

3500



AM J J A S O 1992

NYSE Most Actives

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top active stocks like GM, Intel, IBM, etc.

AMEX Most Actives

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top active stocks on AMEX.

NYSE Diary

Table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues. Shows market activity for NYSE.

Amex Diary

Table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues. Shows market activity for AMEX.

NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues. Shows market activity for NASDAQ.

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various Dow Jones indices.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists S&P industry indices.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NYSE industry indices.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NASDAQ industry indices.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists AMEX stock index.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Dow Jones bond averages.

Market Sales

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists market sales data.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists N.Y.S.E. odd-lot trading.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists S&P 100 index options.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Class High Low Prev. Close

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists European futures contracts.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists stock indexes.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists spot commodity prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Div. Date. Lists dividend information.

Financial

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists financial data.

Industrial

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists industrial data.

U.S. FUTURES

Class High Low Prev. Close

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists U.S. futures contracts.

Grains

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists grain futures prices.

Wheat (CBOT)

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists wheat futures prices.

Wheat (KCBT)

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists wheat futures prices.

Wheat (MKT)

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Purchasers' Gauge Shows New Growth in Industry

NEW YORK (AP) — The U.S. manufacturing economy resumed its growth in October, according to a widely followed survey of corporate purchasing executives released Monday.

The National Association of Purchasing Management's index registered 50.6 percent in October, up from 49 percent in September, which was the lowest point since January.

Orders for new business grew again in October after declining for the first time in 17 months during September.

In another set of data, the Commerce Department said Monday that U.S. construction spending rose 1.3 percent in September, the largest increase in five months.

Fox's Roth Strikes Out on His Own

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Joe Roth, reportedly fed up with interference from Rupert Murdoch, announced Monday he would leave the chairmanship of 20th Century Fox at the end of the year to form an independent production company based at Walt Disney Studios.

Under terms of the deal, Mr. Roth will produce at least 25 films for Disney. Fox had no immediate comment on the announcement.

Mr. Roth, 44, has been widely expected to leave Fox despite a better-than-average performance during three-plus years as head of the studio, which saw the release of "Home Alone," "Sleeping With the Enemy" and "The Last of the Mohicans" among other films.

Sotheby's Loss Deepened in Quarter

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Sotheby's Holdings Inc., the world's biggest art auctioneer, reported Monday that its third-quarter loss had deepened and that its fourth quarter might be disappointing.

Sotheby's posted a net loss for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of \$13.2 million, a loss of \$11 million in the year-earlier period. It blamed unfavorable currency movements, the implementation in Europe of its worldwide computer system and the effect of the recent acquisition of a Spanish auction company, Edmund Peal & Associates.

First Fidelity Rolls Back Prime Cut

TRENTON, New Jersey (AP) — First Fidelity Bancorp. increased its prime lending rate Monday by one-half percentage point to 6 percent, less than a month after lowering it.

First Fidelity, a regional interstate bank with branches in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, cut the rate to 5.5 percent on Oct. 2, apparently in anticipation that the Federal Reserve would lower its key interest rates. That never happened and no other major bank followed suit.

For the Record

Toshiba America Inc. reduced the prices of its notebook computers by as much as 25 percent.

Chrysler Corp. may be on the verge of selling parts of its Acustar parts-making subsidiary to Textron Inc. in a deal valued at about \$400 million, Ward's Automotive Reports said.

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Cigna Corp., based in Philadelphia, said charges for hurricane losses and the reorganization of a British division caused third-quarter earnings to fall 55 percent from last year's level, to \$55 million.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agency France Press Nov 2

Table with columns: Market, Close, Prev. Shows activity for Amsterdam, Hong Kong, etc.

Table with columns: Market, Close, Prev. Shows activity for Singapore, Stockholm, etc.

Table with columns: Market, Close, Prev. Shows activity for Toronto, Zurich, etc.

Table with columns: Market, Close, Prev. Shows activity for London, Tokyo, etc.

Table with columns: Market, Close, Prev. Shows activity for Montreal, etc.

Table with columns: Market, Close, Prev. Shows activity for Helsinki, etc.

GATT: Deadline Looms for Talks

(Continued from first finance page)
from about 13.5 million tons in annual output. But Brussels was unwilling to accept any reduction below 9 million metric tons, officials said.

If the talks fail, the United States has threatened to seek compensation by moving against imports of agricultural goods from the EC, slapping high tariffs on such products as French wine, Cognac, and

cheese, along with a smattering of goods from other European nations. The EC goods to be hit could be announced as early as Nov. 4, the day after the U.S. presidential election, although the penalties probably would not be imposed for 30 to 60 days.

Washington has targeted mostly French products because it believes Paris is the principal opponent of a GATT compromise.

U.S. FUTURES

Class High Low Prev. Close

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists U.S. futures contracts.

Grains

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists grain futures prices.

Wheat (CBOT)

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists wheat futures prices.

Wheat (KCBT)

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists wheat futures prices.

Wheat (MKT)

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Purchasers' Gauge Shows New Growth in Industry

NEW YORK (AP) — The U.S. manufacturing economy resumed its growth in October, according to a widely followed survey of corporate purchasing executives released Monday.

The National Association of Purchasing Management's index registered 50.6 percent in October, up from 49 percent in September, which was the lowest point since January.

Orders for new business grew again in October after declining for the first time in 17 months during September.

In another set of data, the Commerce Department said Monday that U.S. construction spending rose 1.3 percent in September, the largest increase in five months.

Fox's Roth Strikes Out on His Own

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Joe Roth, reportedly fed up with interference from Rupert Murdoch, announced Monday he would leave the chairmanship of 20th Century Fox at the end of the year to form an independent production company based at Walt Disney Studios.

Under terms of the deal, Mr. Roth will produce at least 25 films for Disney. Fox had no immediate comment on the announcement.

Mr. Roth, 44, has been widely expected to leave Fox despite a better-than-average performance during three-plus years as head of the studio, which saw the release of "Home Alone," "Sleeping With the Enemy" and "The Last of the Mohicans" among other films.

Sotheby's Loss Deepened in Quarter

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Sotheby's Holdings Inc., the world's biggest art auctioneer, reported Monday that its third-quarter loss had deepened and that its fourth quarter might be disappointing.

Sotheby's posted a net loss for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of \$13.2 million, a loss of \$11 million in the year-earlier period. It blamed unfavorable currency movements, the implementation in Europe of its worldwide computer system and the effect of the recent acquisition of a Spanish auction company, Edmund Peal & Associates.

First Fidelity Rolls Back Prime Cut

TRENTON, New Jersey (AP) — First Fidelity Bancorp. increased its prime lending rate Monday by one-half percentage point to 6 percent, less than a month after lowering it.

First Fidelity, a regional interstate bank with branches in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, cut the rate to 5.5 percent on Oct. 2, apparently in anticipation that the Federal Reserve would lower its key interest rates. That never happened and no other major bank followed suit.

For the Record

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Cigna Corp., based in Philadelphia, said charges for hurricane losses and the reorganization of a British division caused third-quarter earnings to fall 55 percent from last year's level, to \$55 million.



# NYSE

Monday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+0.25
MSFT	45.75	+0.25
ORCL	35.50	+0.25
INTL	12.50	+0.10
DISC	25.00	+0.10
WMT	18.50	+0.10
AMZN	15.00	+0.10
GOOG	10.00	+0.10
MSFT	45.75	+0.25
ORCL	35.50	+0.25
INTL	12.50	+0.10
DISC	25.00	+0.10
WMT	18.50	+0.10
AMZN	15.00	+0.10
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AMZN	15.00	+0.10
GOOG	10.00	+0.10

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AMZN	15.00	+0.10
GOOG	10.00	+0.10

(Continued on page 17)

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# NASDAQ

Monday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AF, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close
12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	11.50	11.50
15.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	14.00	14.00
20.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	18.00	18.00
25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
30.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	28.00	28.00
35.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	32.00	32.00
40.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	38.00	38.00
45.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	40.00	42.00	42.00
50.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	48.00	48.00
55.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	52.00	52.00
60.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	58.00	58.00
65.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	65.00	60.00	62.00	62.00
70.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	65.00	68.00	68.00
75.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	70.00	72.00	72.00
80.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	75.00	78.00	78.00
85.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	85.00	80.00	82.00	82.00
90.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	85.00	88.00	88.00
95.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	92.00	92.00
100.00	95.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close
10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
15.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
20.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	17.00	17.00
25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
30.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	27.00	27.00
35.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	32.00	32.00
40.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	37.00	37.00
45.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	40.00	42.00	42.00
50.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	47.00	47.00
55.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	52.00	52.00
60.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	57.00	57.00
65.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	65.00	60.00	62.00	62.00
70.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	65.00	67.00	67.00
75.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	70.00	72.00	72.00
80.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	75.00	77.00	77.00
85.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	85.00	80.00	82.00	82.00
90.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	85.00	87.00	87.00
95.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	92.00	92.00
100.00	95.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	97.00	97.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close
10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
15.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
20.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	17.00	17.00
25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
30.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	27.00	27.00
35.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	32.00	32.00
40.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	37.00	37.00
45.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	40.00	42.00	42.00
50.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	47.00	47.00
55.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	52.00	52.00
60.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	57.00	57.00
65.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	65.00	60.00	62.00	62.00
70.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	65.00	67.00	67.00
75.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	70.00	72.00	72.00
80.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	75.00	77.00	77.00
85.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	85.00	80.00	82.00	82.00
90.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	85.00	87.00	87.00
95.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	92.00	92.00
100.00	95.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	97.00	97.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close
10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
15.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
20.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	17.00	17.00
25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
30.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	27.00	27.00
35.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	32.00	32.00
40.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	37.00	37.00
45.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	40.00	42.00	42.00
50.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	47.00	47.00
55.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	52.00	52.00
60.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	57.00	57.00
65.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	65.00	60.00	62.00	62.00
70.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	65.00	67.00	67.00
75.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	70.00	72.00	72.00
80.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	75.00	77.00	77.00
85.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	85.00	80.00	82.00	82.00
90.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	85.00	87.00	87.00
95.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	92.00	92.00
100.00	95.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	97.00	97.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close
10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
15.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
20.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	17.00	17.00
25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
30.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	27.00	27.00
35.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	32.00	32.00
40.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	37.00	37.00
45.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	40.00	42.00	42.00
50.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	47.00	47.00
55.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	52.00	52.00
60.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	57.00	57.00
65.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	65.00	60.00	62.00	62.00
70.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	65.00	67.00	67.00
75.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	70.00	72.00	72.00
80.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	75.00	77.00	77.00
85.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	85.00	80.00	82.00	82.00
90.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	85.00	87.00	87.00
95.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	92.00	92.00
100.00	95.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	97.00	97.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close
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12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
15.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
20.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	17.00	17.00
25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
30.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	27.00	27.00
35.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	32.00	32.00
40.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	37.00	37.00
45.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	40.00	42.00	42.00
50.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	47.00	47.00
55.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	52.00	52.00
60.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	57.00	57.00
65.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	65.00	60.00	62.00	62.00
70.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	65.00	67.00	67.00
75.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	70.00	72.00	72.00
80.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	75.00	77.00	77.00
85.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	85.00	80.00	82.00	82.00
90.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	90.00	85.00	87.00	87.00
95.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	92.00	92.00
100.00	95.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	97.00	97.00

- **The U.S. Election**
- **World Monetary Crisis**
- **Slaughter in Sarajevo**
- **Mideast Peace Talks**
- **Maastricht Ratification**
- **Reform in China**

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# Can Aufbau Turn the Page? Past and Future Dog East German Publisher

By Katie Hafner  
New York Times Service

BERLIN — A unique piece of postwar German publishing history, the Aufbau publishing house, is in jeopardy. And a most unlikely savior is attempting what may be the insurmountable task of saving it: Bernd Lunkewitz, a Frankfurt real estate entrepreneur and millionaire — and avowed Marxist.

Since the Berlin Wall fell three years ago, several book publishers in Eastern Germany have closed. Others were purchased by larger Western German publishers, which took their backlists or printing plants and then dismissed most of the staff. Some former East German literary publishers are now turning out phone books.

Aufbau was formed in August 1945, three months after the Germans capitulated, as a literary haven for prominent German writers, such as Lion Feuchtwanger, Heinrich Mann and Anna Seghers, whom the Nazis had forced into exile. It grew into the largest and most prestigious publisher in East Germany.

"Aufbau is the last existing symbol of the old literary culture of East Germany," said Frank Schürmann, literary editor of the daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Mr. Lunkewitz, who had no previous experience in publishing, inherited a legacy — and a mess. Elmar Faber, Aufbau's longtime publisher and a prominent Communist Party member, has admitted that for years under the Communist regime, Aufbau defrauded West German publishers by licensing printing rights and then producing far more books than the agreements allowed.

Publishers in Western Germany are now considering legal action against Aufbau. Six weeks ago, Mr. Faber left because of what both men described as "differences in opinion."

Mr. Lunkewitz also is taking on Aufbau at a particularly difficult period for the industry. After several years of 20 percent annual revenue growth, German publishers have seen growth slow to just 3 percent. And the market is crowded: In 1991, 70,000 new titles appeared in the newly united Germany. Meanwhile, Germans, particularly Eastern Germans, are buying fewer books.

Book agents shy away from Aufbau, mostly because it is on shaky financial ground.

"We're reluctant to offer them books because we don't know where they're going," said Barbara Goggenheim, a literary agent in Zurich. When she did sell a book to Aufbau last year, she said, she had to wait so long for payment that she called Mr. Lunkewitz himself to ask for it.

Aufbau also must overcome the fact that it still is associated with communism. It did not help that shortly after the Berlin wall fell, Mr. Faber published a book of interviews with his friend Erich Honecker, the former East German leader who is now in a Berlin prison awaiting trial.

The 45-year-old Mr. Lunkewitz spent his college years as a politically active student. He is known to speak with pride of a bullet wound he suffered in the late 1960s while at a rally. Later, he began buying real estate and now has holdings in Germany and the United States.

In September 1991, Mr. Lunkewitz and some minority partners bought Aufbau from the government agency that privatizes former East German businesses, paying about \$6 million. The agency would not sell him the company's building, which stands on prime land in central Berlin.

Aufbau's annual revenue is about \$6 million, but it shows losses. Before Mr. Lunkewitz bought Aufbau, Mr. Faber had pared its staff of 180 employees to 55. It now employs 44, and Mr. Lunkewitz is said to plan more cuts. He has reduced the number of new titles published each year to 130 from 350.

Aufbau has a lot to learn. "We didn't know, for example, that there are two seasons in the book world, autumn and spring," said Gotthard Erler, editor in chief.

And Aufbau had no marketing department. Last summer, Mr. Lunkewitz hired a marketing director from a large Western German publisher. He has started a line of paperbacks and also moved into nonfiction, which now accounts for 30 percent of Aufbau's new titles.

The company can point to at least one success. In recent months, Aufbau has sold nearly 70,000 copies of a new novel by Erwin Strittmatter, a popular writer from the former East Germany.

# Russians Privatizing Airports

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russia plans to start breaking up the vast airline monopoly Aeroflot by the end of the year by privatizing the first of 70 airports. Interfax news agency reported on Monday.

The 70 were chosen from 120 owned by Aeroflot in what used to be the Soviet Union.

Seventy-four of the 120 airports are on Russian soil and 23 of them handle international traffic, but industry sources say many do not live up to international standards.

Leonid Shcheglov, president of the Airport Association, said the government's policy of limiting ticket prices "has meant a majority of airports rely on subsidies."

Airport passengers complain of poor management, poor food, dirt and often minimal security. "As soon as the airports get independence, they will be able to start financing themselves by offering concessions on various services," Mr. Shcheglov said.

He said the association was proposing to apportion 30 percent of shares in the airports to central state organs, 30 percent to local authorities and 40 percent to workers and other investors.

He said two separate consortiums led by U.S. consultants had submitted financing plans for the joint development of four of Moscow's airports: Sheremetyevo, Domodedovo, Vnukovo and Bykovo.

Interfax said the biggest, Sheremetyevo, would become part of a joint stock company, Aeroflot-Russian International Airlines, for the next three years, before gaining full independence.

# UNI Storebrand Posts Large Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO — UNI Storebrand New A/S, established by the Norwegian Finance Ministry in August after the old UNI Storebrand holding company suspended debt payments, reported an eight-month loss on Monday of 1.36 billion kroner (\$215.9 million).

The new company blamed the deficit on a loss of value in its shareholding in Skandia, a rival Swedish insurer.

UNI Storebrand A/S, as part of the rescue operation, wrote down its 28 percent stake in Skandia by 2.8 billion kroner, of which 1.45 billion kroner was charged to UNI Storebrand New.

Because of the reorganization, comparisons with previous years were not possible.

The three operational concerns of the insurance group — UNI Storebrand Skade (nonlife), UNI Storebrand International and UNI Storebrand Liv (life) — each had small losses in the first eight months of 1992. But the results were not included in UNI Store-

brand New, the company said in its financial report.

UNI Storebrand New said the results of the three operational firms were hurt by lower stock prices at the Oslo Stock Exchange, higher interest rates, payouts due to Hurricane Andrew in the United States and a freak storm in Norway last winter.

UNI Storebrand New said costs would be cut 10 percent in the current financial year. The company said it was planning further cost-cutting measures, but added that it had not been hit by any flight of clients after the restructuring.

The old holding company, UNI Storebrand, earlier this year failed in its bid to take over Skandia and was placed under public administration after suspending debt payments.

Also Monday, the state administration of UNI Storebrand proposed a plan to raise 1 billion kroner in fresh equity capital and convert current debt into equity. It gave no further details. (AFP, AFX)

Investor's Europe				
Market	Index	Monday Close	Friday Close	Change
Frankfurt DAX	1,472.57	1,462.92	1,462.92	-1.82
London FTSE 100	2,597.20	2,597.20	2,597.20	0.00
Paris CAC 40	3,761.25	3,761.25	3,761.25	0.00
Amsterdam AEX	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Bombay S&P 100	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Hong Kong Hang Seng	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Stockholm OMX	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Oslo Børs	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Warsaw WIG	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Zurich SMI	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Vienna WSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Brussels Euronext	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Madrid IBEX	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Lisbon IML	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Prague WSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Sofia WSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Bucharest WSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Belgrade WSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Sao Paulo Ibovespa	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
London FTSE 100	2,597.20	2,597.20	2,597.20	0.00
London FTSE 100	2,597.20	2,597.20	2,597.20	0.00
London FTSE 100	2,597.20	2,597.20	2,597.20	0.00
London FTSE 100	2,597.20	2,597.20	2,597.20	0.00
London FTSE 100	2,597.20	2,597.20	2,597.20	0.00

### Very briefly:

- Austria has been holding talks on selling a 20 percent stake in the partly privatized Creditanstalt-Bankverein to General Electric Co. of the United States, a Finance Ministry spokesman said.
- National Westminster Bank PLC said it had acquired the Chicago futures and options broker Harris Fry Futures Inc. after receiving approval from the Federal Reserve Board. No financial details were disclosed.
- Stora Kopparberg Bergslags AB, the Swedish forest-products and paper company, said it had approved an investment program totaling 1.07 billion kroner (\$184.6 million), with 800 million kroner for Stora plants in Sweden and 270 million for foreign plants.
- Associated British Foods said pretax profit fell 11 percent from a year earlier to £297 million (\$462 million) in the year ended Sept. 12. Revenue rose 13 percent to £3.95 billion.
- Matra Transport, part of France's diversified electronics group Matra, said it was still involved in a 3 billion franc (\$373 million) accord to build an automatic light railway in Bratislava, despite reports that the Czechoslovak town had canceled the contract. Matra and Compagnie Bernardini SGE hold roughly equal parts on the contract. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg, AFP)

# DAIMLER: Mercedes Parks Plan for Truck Plant in Eastern Germany

(Continued from page 1)

denburg. Walter Hirsche reacted with dismay to the announcement, telling Reuters that "an economic beacon for the region has gone out."

Mr. Hirsche's spokesman, Stefan von Senger, said: "We are greatly disappointed. It is a hard knock for our region's economy."

Last week, Mercedes-Benz said it would lengthen the Christmas vacation shutdown at its domestic factories, and company officials have not ruled out a potential need for shorter shifts next year. At least in part in order to secure their own futures, Mercedes-Benz

employee representatives in October suggested canceling plans for the Ahrensdorf plant.

The company explained its decision as a consequence of "obvious structural problems in the Western European commercial vehicles industry" and depressed expectations for sales in Western and Eastern Europe.

Analysts expect German demand for commercial vehicles, which for the last two years has compensated weak sales elsewhere, to fall about 3.5 percent in 1992 and another 13 percent in 1993.

"All these facts, as well as the current capacity utilization in existing factories, including Nutzfahr-

zeuge Ludwigsfelde, make it impossible to support the construction of a new plant at this time," said Werner Niefer, chairman of the company.

Nutzfahrzeuge Ludwigsfelde GmbH is a former East German commercial vehicle manufacturer in which Mercedes-Benz said Monday it intended to acquire a majority stake and invest a total of 150 million DM. For the last two years, the company has assembled Mercedes trucks under a cooperation agreement.

"We stand by this engagement," Mr. Niefer said. Mercedes-Benz also said it in-

tended to invest about 200 million DM to build a storage and used-car center near Berlin, which should create up to 400 jobs.

Sales of commercial vehicles account for about 40 percent of group revenues at Mercedes-Benz, which is better known for its luxury cars, and contribute about 10 percent of net profit to the parent company.

German commercial vehicle manufacturers profited immensely from demand in the East German transportation industry after unification in 1990. But they are now beginning to feel the shock of weak demand at home as well as in traditional export markets.

# It's Still the Old Office For Women in Britain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Women in the British workplace are still struggling to get on in business life, held back by a range of barriers from blatant sexual discrimination to the more subtle workings of the "men's club" network, a report Monday concluded.

The study, compiled by the Institute of Management, found that relatively little had changed in the past 20 years for women seeking promotion in industry or commerce.

The biggest barrier, blocking women's progress, according to the report, was the exclusive nature of the "men's club" network, in which Britain's predominantly male business leaders were more likely to promote their cronies into top positions than they are women.

Prejudice by colleagues was the second most commonly experienced barrier, with 18 percent of men and 12 percent of women saying they found it difficult to work for a woman.

"There is a subtle way in which we are never given quite the full authority, never quite the full credit, never quite the full respect," said one woman.

For women to get on in business, they often have to drop the idea of a family life, the survey found. Ninety-two percent of the businessmen surveyed were married, compared with 68 percent of the women.

Nearly 40 percent of the women managers who had taken a break from their careers to have children were given lower-ranking jobs when they returned to work. Only one-third of the 800 male managers surveyed strongly believed women had positive skills to bring to work. "In general, women do not make good managers," a man told the questioner. Sara Morrison, a long-standing member of the General Electric Co. board, said the fact that 51 percent of the nation's brainpower was not being properly exploited was bad news for women, but "much more serious, it's bad news for U.K. Ltd." (AFP, Reuters)

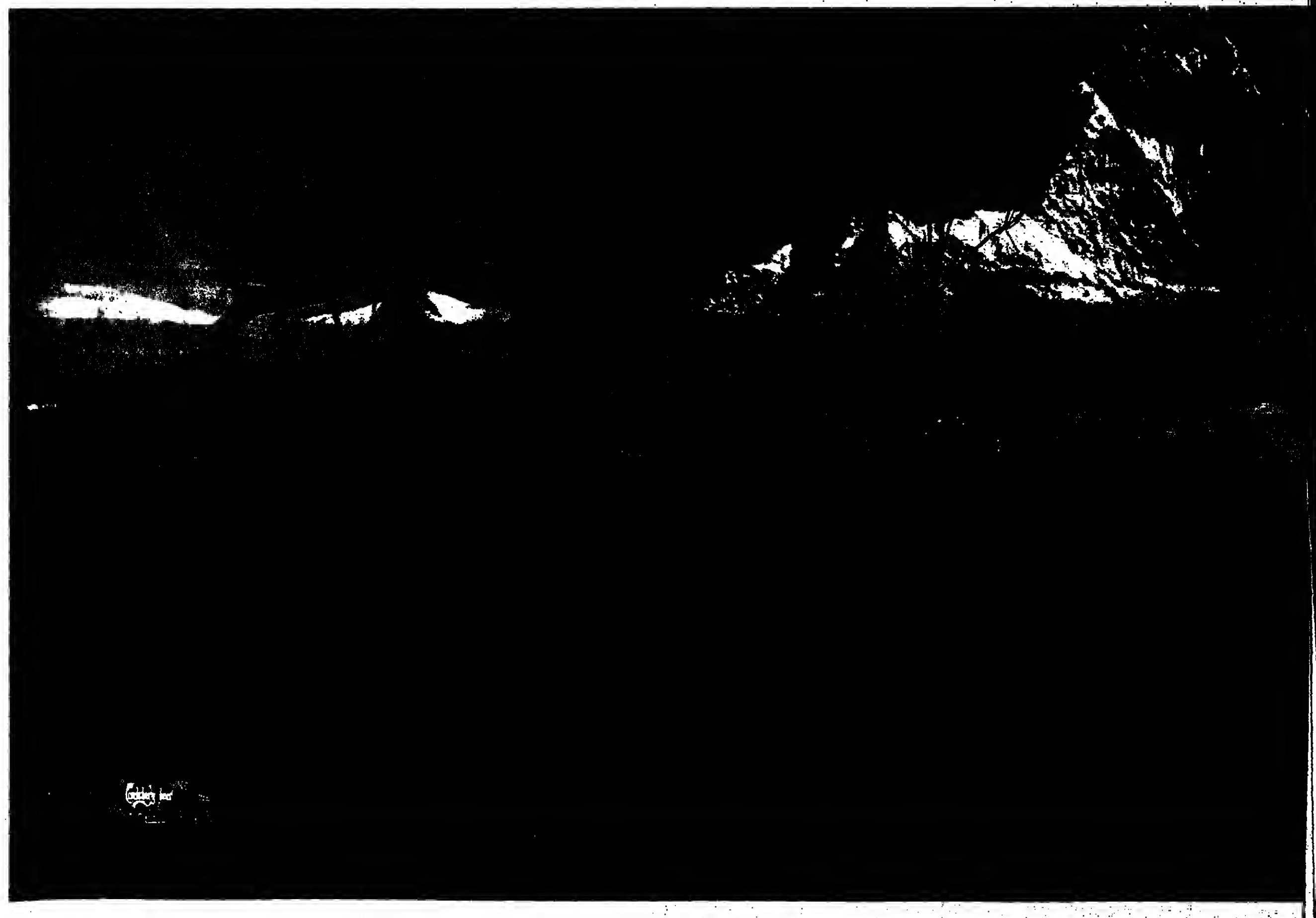
# 5,000 to Go at VW by End of Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WOLFSBURG, Germany — Volkswagen AG announced Monday that it would cut 5,000 jobs at its German plants by the end of the year. A spokesman also confirmed reports that 12,000 of 18,000 staff members would be put on part-time hours in Hannover for several days in January and February.

The job cuts, which Volkswagen said would not involve firings, are part of plans to shed 12,500 jobs by the end of 1994, which the company announced last week.

A total of 11,000 of 12,000 workers at the VW plant in Emden, and 2,500 of 19,000 employees at the plant in Kassel, are to be put on part-time for a number of days this month. (AFP, AFX)



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AMEX

Monday's Closing

Tables include the networkwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 1992 High Low Latest Chg

Table of stock prices for AMEX, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 1992 High, Low, Latest, and Chg.

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Advertisement for Philip Morris Superlights featuring a large image of a cigarette pack and the text: PHILIP MORRIS SUPERLIGHTS THE UNIVERSAL TASTE OF LIGHTNESS. IHT SPECIAL EDITION ON THE U.S. ELECTIONS AVAILABLE DURING THE DAY OF WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS: Amsterdam, Athens, Berlin, Bordeaux, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, French Riviera, Geneva, The Hague, Helsinki, London, Luxembourg, Milan, Paris, Stockholm, Toulouse, Vienna, Lyon.



ASIA/PACIFIC

Malaysia Stocks Soar On Tax-Cut Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
KUALA LUMPUR — Prices on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange soared Monday to a record high as investors welcomed the government's 1993 budget and its plan for tax cuts.

Investors Send Nissan Skids to First-Half Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Battered by falling sales and rising costs, Nissan Motor Corp. reported Monday its first loss ever as the No. 2 Japanese carmaker's position continued to erode.

the total number of vehicles sold dropping 12.5 percent to 1 million. Much of the fall came in the domestic market, where Nissan's sales plunged 19.9 percent to 546,778 vehicles, compared with a

It was Nissan's first net loss since it listed its shares on the Tokyo market in 1951.

7.3 percent decline in total Japanese vehicle sales during the period. Exports fell 1.5 percent to 456,933 units in the period, reflecting weak demand in the North American and European markets.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225. Includes line graphs for each index and a table of exchange rates.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Real estate listings for various locations including Paris, London, and other international cities. Includes sections for 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE', 'TO RENT/SHARE', and 'EMPLOYMENT'.

Japan's Stock Traders Await Clinton Victory

TOKYO — A U.S. presidential victory by Governor Bill Clinton might send shivers down the spines of Japanese trade officials, but traders said Monday that it would probably be good news for the Japanese stock market.

Very briefly:

- China Light & Power Co., Hong Kong's largest electricity supplier, said after-tax profit rose 11.4 percent to 3.17 billion dollars (\$406.4 million) in the year that ended Sept. 30; sales of electricity to manufacturing fell 3 percent but sales to other sectors rose 6.3 percent.

HSBC Elevates John Bond

HONG KONG — John R.H. Bond, who helped HSBC Holdings turn its Marine Midland unit around in the United States, has been named chief executive of the parent banking group, it announced Monday.

NYSE

Table of NYSE closing data, including 'Monday's Closing' and 'Low Cost Flights'.

Table of NYSE High-Lows, listing various stocks and their price ranges.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARIAL POSITIONS

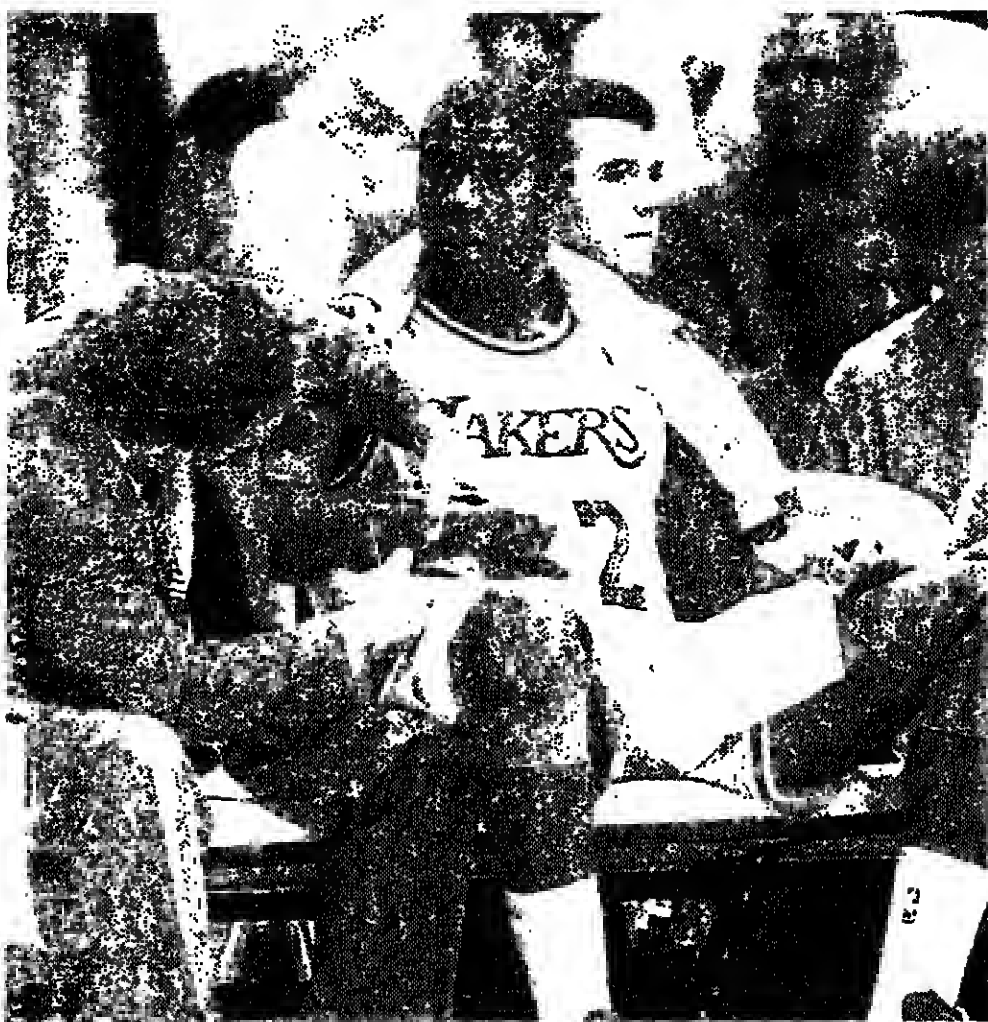
Advertisement for 'HENRY PENNY' Secretarial Assistant positions. Includes details about the company, the role, and application information.

Advertisement for 'BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES' and 'OFFSHORE' services. Includes contact information for various business centers.

Advertisement for 'AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS' and 'INT'L ENGLISH TEACHING CAREERS'. Includes details about the university and teaching opportunities.



# SPORTS BASKETBALL



A trainer treating Magic Johnson for a scratch during the Los Angeles Lakers' final pre-season game.

## AIDS: NBA's Johnson Says He Is Retiring Definitively

(Continued from page 1)  
want to do," Mr. Johnson's statement said.

"Although my family has given me their support to return to the Lakers," he added, "I feel that it is more important to spend my time with them as well as continuing with HIV and AIDS education projects than in the competitive and time-consuming world of the NBA."

On Friday night, after the Lakers' final exhibition game, Mr. Johnson had said he and the team were ready for the coming season. Mr. Johnson made only one of 10 field-goal attempts while scoring eight points in the Lakers' 103-92 loss to Cleveland in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He played 28 minutes and had five assists.

Mr. Johnson, the NBA's career leader in assists with 9,921, shocked the sports world on Nov. 7, 1991, when he announced his retirement. He said he was quitting because he had tested positive for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

Not long after, he began contemplating a comeback. In February, he played in the NBA All-Star and was named Most Valuable Player, scoring 25 points and making three straight 3-pointers in the final five minutes.

A week later, his number, 32, was retired by the Lakers, but even at that time he made it clear that he was considering a return. He continued to work out during the spring and was a co-captain of the U.S. "Dream Team" that won the gold medal in men's basketball at the Barcelona Olympics.

In September, he announced his return to the NBA. He said he would play up to 60 games in the normal 80-game season, which begins Friday. He had been scheduled to appear in the Lakers' first game of the season at The Forum in Los Angeles.

After leading Michigan State to the 1979 National Collegiate Athletic Association championship, Mr. Johnson went on to average

cannot be questioned, and we still look forward to a successful season."

Four days before Mr. Johnson announced in September that he was returning to the Lakers, he resigned from President George Bush's National Commission on AIDS, charging that the body was not doing enough to fight the disease.

Mr. Johnson had been appointed to the commission shortly after his retirement. He has actively supported Governor Bill Clinton for president to his race against Mr. Bush and has said he might return to the commission if Mr. Clinton were elected Tuesday.

Before Mr. Johnson's announcement Monday, several players and NBA officials had expressed concern and fears about his return to the league.

Gerald Wilkins, the former New York Knick who is now with the Cleveland Cavaliers, said: "Everybody's talking about it. Some people are scared. This could be dangerous to us all, but you're dealing with Magic Johnson, so people are handling it with white gloves. They're not going to say how they really feel."

The league, under advice by Dr. David Rogers of Cornell University, had put into effect several precautionary measures on AIDS since Mr. Johnson's announcement Monday.

Among the precautionary measures is the rule that players who get cut during a game must immediately leave the court. (AP, NYT, Reuters)

**'Although my family has given me their support to return to the Lakers, I feel that it is more important to spend my time with them.'**

*Magic Johnson*

19.7 in 12 seasons for the Lakers, leading them to five NBA championships.

This weekend, his clearly changing his mind about playing again.

"We have always tried to make it clear that we support Earvin, whatever his decisions have been," Jerry Buss, the Lakers' owner, said in a statement.

"We will of course continue to do so," he added. "It is now going to be an even more challenging season, but we have a lot of talented players whose competitiveness

## U.S. Court Upholds Bulls' TV Ruling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Chicago Bulls triumphed in the Supreme Court on Monday when the justices left intact an appellate ruling allowing the team to broadcast an unlimited number of games on the television "superstation" WGN.

The Supreme Court, without comment or recorded dissent, left intact rulings that labeled the National Basketball Association's attempt to limit games on the superstation an illegal restraint of competition.

There was no immediate reaction from the Bulls. The NBA issued a statement saying, "We are disappointed in the court's decision and are exploring our options."

In 1990, the NBA passed a rule limiting each team to 20 games that could be broadcast nationally each season on superstations. The league imposed the limit to preserve the value of its \$875 million, four-year national contracts with NBC and Turner Network Television, the cable network owned by Turner Broadcasting System Inc.

The 20-game rule was enacted after the Chicago Bulls and Atlanta Hawks announced that WGN in Chicago and WTBS in Atlanta each would carry 25 home games that season for consumers nationwide.

The Bulls and WGN, which is owned by the Tribune Co., challenged the limit. Superstations such

as WGN, which televises the two-time NBA champions, are picked up by satellite and retransmitted to cable television systems serving 34 million U.S. homes.

The NBA said the superstation telecasts posed "a potent threat to the value of its national television contracts — present and future."

But U.S. District Judge Hubert Will in Chicago ruled that the limit was illegal and barred its enforcement.

Will said the NBA had failed to show any pro-competitive justification and found the rule violated the Sherman Antitrust Act.

In April, the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the judge's ruling, relying in part on the Supreme Court's 1984 NCAA decision. The high court found that NCAA limits on the number of televised college football games violated the Sherman Act.

The NBA countered in its appeal that the league "is an economically integrated joint venture that competes as a genuine business unit that competes against other sports, entertainment and leisure activities."

Lawyers for the league said the 7th Circuit's ruling "has jeopardized all commercial joint ventures — law firms, research and development projects, television production groups and all partnerships — by destroying their capacity to solve the problem of the free ride."

## Sailing the World in 80 Days

By Barbara Lloyd  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The epic balloon journey immortalized to a 19th-century book by Jules Verne, "Around the World in Eighty Days," has also captured the imagination of leading yachtsmen.

No one has succeeded yet in sailing round the world in less than 100 days. But a score of yachtsmen, inspired in part by a prize aptly named the Jules Verne Trophy, want to see if they can match Phineas Fogg's fictional 80-day milestone.

Two of yachting's most experienced long-distance sailors, Robin Knox-Johnston of England and Peter Blake of New Zealand, were in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, last week outfitting Formula Tag, a 75-foot (22-meter) catamaran once owned by French ocean racer, in preparation for a January attempt at the Jules Verne 80-day challenge.

"We don't know if it's possible, and that's what makes it attractive," Knox-Johnston said. "But to do this, we're not going to go crazy."

The French Ministry of National Education and Culture has offered the Verne Trophy to the sailboat that finishes the 24,000-mile (39,000-kilometer) journey within 80 days.

The rules are fairly simple. The boats can leave at any time, but they must start along an imaginary 120-mile line that stretches between Lizard Point, off the southwest coast of England, and Ushant, a port on the northwest coast of France. Contenders cannot take a shortcut through the Panama Canal. They must round the African continent, as well as South America and Australia.

Knox-Johnston, 53, and Blake, 44, each know the dangers of the open ocean more than most sailors. In 1968, Knox-Johnston became the first man to sail alone nonstop around the world. He also has sailed across the Atlantic Ocean 15 times.

Blake was skipper of Steinger 2, the 80-foot monohull that won the last Whitbread Round the World Race. The Whitbread competition, which requires full crews, includes stops along the way.

Blake has competed in all five Whitbread events since the inaugural race in 1973-74.

"We're going to have to go very hard and concentrate on the weather," Knox-Johnston said of the 80-day odyssey. "But neither Peter nor I are stupid. We are going on the tortoise and the hare principle. We will try and keep a good, average speed. But we will be a very fast tortoise."

Their boat, which will be lengthened another 10 feet for the voyage, will be renamed Enza to reflect a product name of the team's sponsor, the New Zealand Apple and Pear Marketing Board. The boat will sail with a crew of six.

At least three other teams, all French, have their eyes on the same challenge. One of the French sailors is Titouan Lamazou, who holds the world nonstop record of 109 days. Lamazou set the record on his 60-foot monohull in the 1990 Globe Challenge, a solo nonstop race around the world.

Lamazou is building a new 143-foot schooner for his effort. The massive carbon fiber yacht is expected to be ready for launching in mid-December, but Lamazou plans extensive sailing and testing before setting out late in 1993 on the 80-day attempt.

Another possible contender from France is Florence Arthaud, who set a trans-Atlantic speed sailing record in 1990 from west to east. She reportedly wants to build a new 130-foot trimaran for her attempt.

Boat design plays a big part in the strategy of this undertaking, Blake said that he has been thinking about the challenge for years, as have other sailors who spend their lives pushing the global speed envelope.

A multihull is often faster than a monohull, but single-hulled vessels, which carry ballasted keels, are generally considered safer in the open ocean. Double-hulled boats tend to get out of control more easily and are hence more vulnerable to breaking apart.

## SIDELINES

### Springboks to 'Ignore' U.K. Protests

LONDON (AP) — South African players were warned by team officials on Monday to ignore anti-apartheid protesters during their 12-day rugby union tour of England.

"The players have the order to ignore them, walk past them, not to talk to them, not to harass them," team manager Abie Malan said. "Just ignore them."

The City of London Anti-Apartheid Group claimed late Sunday to have hit four players with eggs and flour during a small protest at the U.K. "Dream Team" that won the gold medal in men's basketball at the Barcelona Olympics.

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### For the Record

Birmingham, England, will stage the 1995 figure-skating world championships at its National Exhibition Center, the center announced Monday. The event will be staged March 7-12.

Ciaran Fitzgerald quit as Ireland's rugby union coach on Monday, two days after his team was whipped by Australia, 42-17, at Lansdowne Road.

Franz Beckenbauer, the former German soccer star, is set to oversee Japan's first professional football league and lead their bid for the 2002 World Cup, the German magazine Der Spiegel reported. The Bild newspaper said he would be paid \$4 million for three years.

The British fight promoter Frank Maloney said Monday he had started negotiations to bring the world heavyweight champion to London to fight Lennox Lewis. Lewis earned the right to fight for the title by knocking out Donovan (Razor) Ruddock on Saturday and is contracted to meet the winner of the Nov. 13 clash between Evander Holyfield and Riddick Bowe in April.

## Hospital to Let Piggott Go Soon

REUTERS

HOLLYWOOD, Florida — Lester Piggott, the British jockey who was injured when his horse fell during the Breeders' Cup Sprint on Saturday, was in stable condition on Monday.

Piggott, 56, suffered a fractured left clavicle and two broken ribs when his mount, Mr. Brooks, broke a foreleg and fell during the six furlong Sprint.

The horse, which had been flown over from Britain for the event, was destroyed by lethal injection.

Piggott was to be transferred out of the intensive care unit at Hollywood Memorial Hospital on Monday afternoon.

"He's stable and we anticipate a discharge within 24 to 36 hours," said Maria Partridge, a spokeswoman for Hollywood Memorial Hospital.

## Mansell Was 'Wrong' to Let Patrese Win, Berger Says

REUTERS

SYDNEY — The Austrian Formula One driver Gerhard Berger on Monday criticized grand prix competitors who slow down from a leading position to allow teammates to win, saying the credibility of the sport suffered.

"Nigel Mansell's action at Suzuka in Japan last month, which allowed Riccardo Patrese to win, was completely wrong," said Berger, who is preparing for the final race of the 1992 season in Adelaide on Sunday.

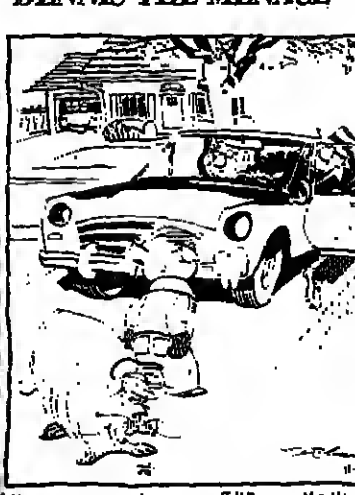
"It was not honest help and any action taken by a driver should be done properly," he added.

Mansell, who clinched the drivers' championship title two months ago, slowed down at Suzuka to allow Patrese, his Williams' teammate, to win the Japanese Grand Prix. Patrese's victory put him in second place in the drivers' standings, six points ahead of Ayrton Senna, the 1991 world champion.

"I faced a similar situation at Suzuka last year when Ayrton Senna pulled up to allow me to win and I wasn't happy about it," said Berger, who is currently fifth in the drivers' table. "I don't want to win like that."

"The first interest is to win and then to help the team who pays you and looks after you but there is a right way of doing it," Berger added.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



WHO ARE YA NOTIN' AGAINST THIS TIME, MR. WILSON?

### PEANUTS



THAT WAS CLOSE, YOU ALMOST HIT THAT DUCK... I KNOW... I SHOULD HAVE YELLED "QUACK!"

### CALVIN AND HOBBES



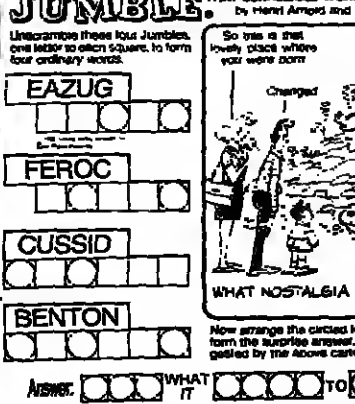
LOOK, HOBBES, I GOT A MYSTERIOUS LETTER. THE RETURN ADDRESS IS A SKULL WITH X-EYED EYES!

### WIZARD OF ID



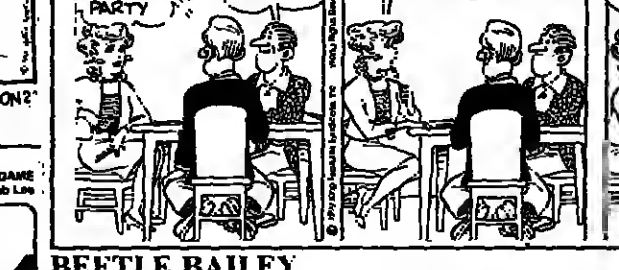
I'M DOING AWAY WITH ALL PUBLIC EXECUTIONS!

### JUMBLE



Answers: EAZUG, FEROC, CUSSID, BENTON

### BLONDIE



THIS WILL BE A HUNGRY BLONDIE WATCHING PARTY!

### WIZARD OF ID



FROM NOW ON YOU WILL BE BANGED IN THE PRIVACY OF YOUR HOME

### BEEBLE BAILEY



GIVE ME THAT FOOTBALL AND GET BACK TO WORK!

### REX MORGAN



HELLO, SON... WE DIDN'T EXPECT YOU TO SHOW UP EARLY!

### REX MORGAN



I'M NELDA, KENNY... YOUR FATHER HAS TOLD ME SO MUCH ABOUT YOU, MUCH!

### DOONESBURY



CHUNK! CLONK! CHUNK! BUSH! FLUSH! FLURF! PEROT!

### GARFIELD



HE SEEMS ALMOST LIFELIKE! I HATE YOU!

To our readers in France It's never been easier to subscribe and save with our new toll free services. Just call us today at 05-437-437



SPORTS

Giants Tower Over Redskins in 24-7 Thrashing



Waiz and Lebow: No runners had ever been loved so much.

N.Y. Marathon's Ode To Its Founding Hero

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK — He could not leave it alone. Simply could not leave it alone. He did not get it, that this New York City Marathon was all about him, all about Fred Lebow and Grete Waiz running together, to celebrate his 60th birthday earlier this year and his defiance of brain cancer.

The 25,000-plus other runners were stretching and going to the bathroom and jumping in the morning chill and finding that core of concentration that is mandatory for the marathon. But Fred Lebow always has that force pounding away inside him, so he did not need to retreat.

Instead, he pranced around the starting point at the bridge, giving directions in his accent that has never quite lost the Transylvanian. "Move this rope. The bus should be further up." And they obeyed him. They always obey him.

His running partner, who had merely won this race nine times, was concerned whether Lebow could run 26 miles, 385 yards, after the chemotherapy in the last two years. His own doctor was subtly trying to say it was not necessary that Lebow finish this race. And Lebow danced around the finish line, a slender man with a beard, under a lime-yellow cap, giving orders, nervous orders.

As soon as he stopped being in total control, the new arrangement at the starting line would come loose, and male runners would surge ahead of the clock, the worst start ever. Lebow fretted about this, back with the slow runners.

"We had to tell Fred to take off his jacket," Waiz said later, "This was after five minutes."

WAITZ IS NOT used to waiting five minutes to run, but this race was special. She and Lebow and an entourage of about 10 friends took off at a 12-minute-mile pace into Brooklyn, to see if Lebow could complete this race for the first time since he turned it into a five-borough carnival.

He looked awful as he pitifully-pattered through Brooklyn. In his first 68 marathons, he had run the mid three-hours at best, but now he walked every couple of miles, on Waiz's orders, moving his feet, the way he had done in those first horrifying days in the cancer wing.

The crowds were out, families and bands and strangers, Koreans coming from worship in a German Lutheran church, and at the corner of Cumberland and Lafayette, a local named Spike Lee quietly waited for a glimpse of this man of courage.

Lebow did not look from side to side, like most ordinary runners do in the long middle miles. His face had the battle-fatigue look that James Jones called "the thousand-mile stare." But every so often he asked for the walkie-talkie, to find out who was winning the race, and what had gone wrong at the start.

They ran up Bedford Avenue, into the Williamsburg neighborhood of formally dressed Satmar Hasidic men and women and children. Lebow used to shout from the pace car, in Hebrew or Yiddish, imploring them to cheer for the runners, and now some of them cheered the former Fred Lebowitz, who had escaped the Holocaust, who had come to America, and now was running the race of his life.

"The people were fabulous," Lebow would say later. "So many Hispanics. All the people. This is what makes this city so fabulous."

The crowds were huge on First Avenue but then came the lonely time, up higher in Manhattan, when Lebow felt his knee ache. Waiz said later: "This was the first time I really worried, when we both hit the wall. But Fred put on a knee brace and he kept going."

In Central Park, thousands of volunteers and city workers tended to the weary finishers, but their hearts were with the frequent announcements: "Fred is on the 21st mile. Fred is approaching the Park."

No two runners had ever been anticipated so much, loved so much. "When we came into the park, I got goose bumps," Waiz would say.

Then they headed home, the motorcycles and support cars roaring into a side chute, before Fred Lebow and Grete Waiz crossed the line together in 5:32.34. Willie Mitolo, who had won the race, had voluntarily stayed around to hold one end of the special tape, and Mayor David N. Dinkins held the other.

At the tape, Lebow and Waiz fell into a drench, both of them crying, surrounded by friends and family. Somebody reminded Lebow of his promise to kiss the finish line, so he did it, but it was anticlimactic, after the tears and the hugs. There have been many beautiful moments in the stadiums and arenas of New York, but this moment, on a roadway in Central Park, between a Romanian emigre and a Norwegian champion, could stand for all of them.

By Richard Justice

WASHINGTON — A defense that had been just about perfect was left on the field too long and asked to do too much, and a season that had bordered on disaster several times this season tumbled close to the edge as the Super Bowl champion Washington Redskins were handed a thorough beating by the New York Giants, 24-7, in RFK Stadium.

The Giants were supposed to be another 3-4 team, aging former champions with a coach in trouble and a roster in transition. But for at least one long rainy night Sunday, they resembled the same Giants that have handed the Redskins' coach, Joe Gibbs, more losses than any other franchise (13).

NFL ROUNDUP

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They rolled up 389 yards of offense, including a crushing 241 on the ground. Rodney Hampton led the way with 138 yards on 23 carries and was the biggest reason the Giants controlled the ball for almost 40 minutes and had scoring drives of 65, 89, 67 and 53 yards. They rolled up 24 first downs and limited the Redskins to 239 total yards and 12 first downs in handing the Redskins their worst beating at home in nearly four years.

"They're a damned good football team and whipped us all the way around," Gibbs said. "We couldn't get anything done offensively, and as the game wore on, they were able to run on us. We were beaten in every way you can talk about, and there's not much else to say. We'd won three big games in a row and done some good things. But the offense hasn't been there all along and we got beat solidly tonight."

It was his team's third loss in 25 home games, and the Giants got one of the other two, in 1991. Now, the Redskins are just another team. They had struggled to defeat the Lions, Falcons and Vikings earlier this season, and those three games finally caught up with them. They arrive at the halfway point of the season with a 5-3 record that has them two games behind the 7-1 Dallas Cowboys in the NFC East. They are tied with the 5-3 Philadelphia Eagles and now just a game ahead of the 4-4 Cardinals.

Worse for their playoff hopes is that they have three losses to NFC East teams, and even if they make the playoffs, they likely will find themselves in the unenviable assignment of winning in San Francisco or Dallas.

After scoring a single touchdown in two games, the Redskins chalked it up to playing Philadelphia and Minnesota — two of the league's best defenses. Sunday, however, they failed to get an offensive touchdown against a Giants defense that has been average at best. It has now been 11 quarters since their last one.

Quarterback Mark Rypien had a bad night, completing 14 of 31 passes for 187 yards. His receivers dropped some balls, but Rypien picked a bad night to have a bad night. The Redskins were unable to run the ball even when the Giants sat back in a soft zone defense that dared them to run. The result was that the Redskins went to the locker room trailing 21-7 at the half. Their only touchdown came on Brian Mitchell's 84-yard punt return.

The Giants did everything else. Quarterback Jeff Hostetler completed 15 of 29 passes for 161 yards and two touchdowns. He led the Giants on two scoring drives in the first half of the first half. One came on a 17-yard pass to Ed McCaffrey, who leaped over cornerback A.J. Johnson to steal the pass, and the other came on a four-yard pass to Dave Meggett.

In other games, reports of which appeared in some editions of Monday's International Herald Tribune, news agencies reported: Cowboys 20, Eagles 10: In Irving, Texas, Emmitt Smith ran for 163 yards and the Cowboys forced Randall Cunningham to the bench at halftime to win their fourth straight and avenge their only loss of the season. By holding the Eagles to 190 yards, Dallas took over as the NFL's top defense.

Cunningham entered the game 0-5 against Dallas in his career, and Dallas quarterback Troy Aikman was 0-5 against Philadelphia. But Cunningham's performance — just 30 yards of offense and one first down in the first half and was benched in favor of Jim McMahon.

Cardinals 24, 49ers 14: In Tempe, Arizona, Johnny Johnson, making his first start of the season, became the first Phoenix back to run for 100 yards in 29 games and lifted the Cardinals to the upset. Phoenix quarterback Chris Chandler passed for 197 yards and three touchdowns. The Cardinals ran up 342 yards total offense, 66 yards more than their season average.

The Cardinals were helped when Steve Young, the NFL's top-rated quarterback, left the game with the flu in the second quarter. Steve Bono replaced him.

Steelers 21, Oilers 20: In Pittsburgh, Brett Foster gained more than 100 yards for the sixth straight game and Neil O'Donnell connected on a fourth-quarter touchdown pass to Adrian Cooper and Eric Green as Pittsburgh (6-2) got off to its best start since 1983.

After rallying from a 13-point deficit, the Steelers had to sweat out the victory until the final second, when Houston's Al Del Greco missed a 39-yard field goal try.

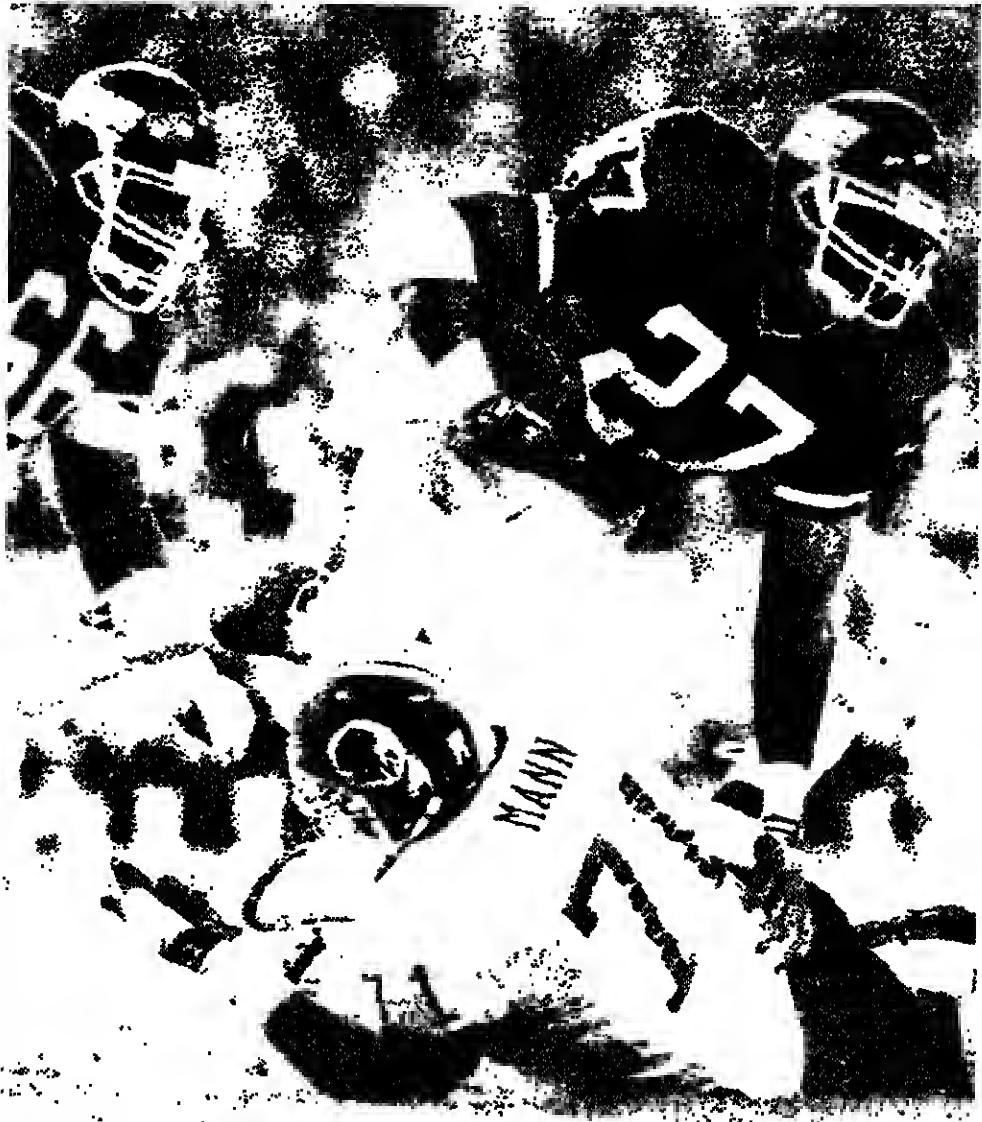
Chargers 26, Colts 0: In San Diego, the Chargers (4-4) put together a four-game winning streak for the first time since the strike replacement games in 1987, and Marion Butts had 120 yards rushing as San Diego got its first shutout in six years. It was Butts' first 100-yard game since December 1990.

Packers 27, Lions 13: In Pontiac, Michigan, Brett Favre threw two touchdown passes and Vince Workman became the first Green Bay running back in nearly three years to rush for 100 yards, helping the Packers end a three-game losing streak. The Packers are 3-5 and the Lions 2-6.

Falcons 30, Rams 28: In Atlanta, Billy Joe Tolliver, substituting for the injured Chris Miller, led the Falcons (3-5) 86 yards to a 13-yard TD pass to Michael Haynes in the fourth quarter. Jim Everett threw for 253 yards and four touchdown passes for the Rams (3-5).

Saints 23, Buccaneers 21: New Orleans, which led 20-7, trailed 21-20 before getting some stellar defense and three field goals by Morten Andersen, including a game-winning 50-yarder with 5:46 remaining in New Orleans.

Bengals 30, Browns 10: In Cincinnati, the Bengals (3-5) ended a five-game losing streak, taking a lead in a game for the first time since Sept. 20 and beating Cleveland (4-4) for the sixth time in the last seven meetings. (AP/UPI)



The Giants' Rodney Hampton charging over defender Charles Mann en route to a 138-yard game.

Huskies Top Miami In AP Poll

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Washington's impressive 41-7 victory over nationally ranked Stanford lifted the Huskies back to No. 1 this week in The Associated Press U.S. college football poll.

The Huskies, who trailed Miami by one point last week, moved six points ahead of the Hurricanes after beating then-No. 15 Stanford. Miami easily beat unranked West Virginia 35-23 on Saturday, but three late touchdowns against the Hurricanes may have cost them the No. 1 ranking in the weekly poll of sports writers and broadcasters.

Last year's co-national champions have taken turns at the top of the AP poll this season. Miami was No. 1 for the first five weeks, Washington led the next three polls and the teams tied for the top spot the following week. Miami then took sole possession of first for one week before falling to No. 2 this week.

Washington has a chance to solidify its lead on Saturday when it visits No. 12 Arizona (5-2-1), which lost by a point to Miami earlier this season.

The AP Top 25

With first-place votes in parentheses, records through Oct. 31. Tied votes based on 25 points for a first place vote, and ranking in last week's poll.

Table with columns: Rank, Team, Record, Points, Previous Rank. Lists top 25 college football teams including Washington, Miami, Stanford, Michigan, Texas A&M, Florida St., Nebraska, Notre Dame, Boston College, Syracuse, Southern Cal, Kansas, Florida, Colorado, N. Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Stanford, Duke, Penn St., Tennessee, and Wake Forest.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Table showing NFL standings for the American Conference, including teams like Buffalo, Miami, Indianapolis, N.Y. Jets, New England, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Houston, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Table showing NFL standings for the National Conference, including teams like Dallas, Philadelphia, Washington, N.Y. Giants, Phoenix, Minnesota, Chicago, Green Bay, Tampa Bay, and Detroit.

WORLD LEADERS

Table showing world leaders in various sports, including teams like Dallas, Philadelphia, Washington, N.Y. Giants, Phoenix, Minnesota, Chicago, Green Bay, Tampa Bay, and Detroit.

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Advertisement for 'MAKE EVERY WORD COUNT' featuring a word count book. The ad includes a large headline, a picture of the book, and a coupon for ordering. The coupon asks for name, address, and phone number, and offers a 50% discount on the book.

Advertisement for 'ESORTS & GUIDES' featuring 'BELLE EPOCH ESCORT SERVICE' and 'MERCEDES ESCORT AGENCY'. It lists services for various cities like London, Zurich, and Frankfurt, and includes contact information.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED' featuring 'ESORTS & GUIDES'. It lists various escort services for cities like Zurich, Frankfurt, Vienna, and London, and includes contact information for each.

Advertisement for 'Herald Tribune' featuring a subscription offer. It includes a headline 'TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND', a coupon for ordering, and contact information for the newspaper's subscription department.



ART BUCHWALD

Unanswered Questions

WASHINGTON — As the sun sets on the key electoral states and the voting curtains fall all over the United States...



What does the State Department really have on Bill Clinton's mother and why did it withhold the facts from the American people? Why did Bill Clinton's passport photo taken when he went to Moscow look so different from the one he used when he traveled to New Jersey?

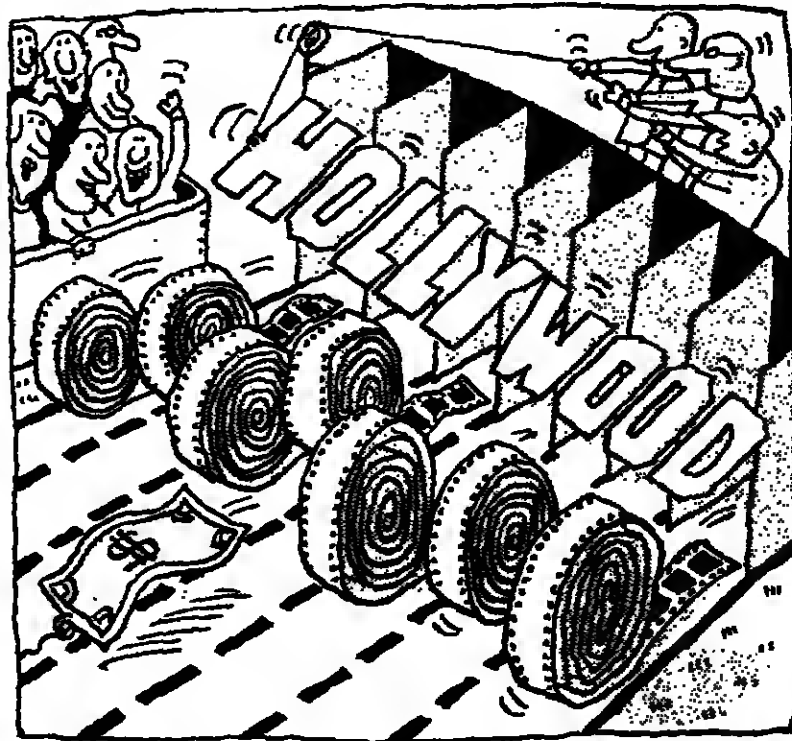
Grave of Kipling's Son Discovered in France

LONDON — The World War I grave of the writer Rudyard Kipling's only son has been discovered in northeastern France...

Hollywood Turmoil: What About Movies?

By Bernard Weinraub

LOS ANGELES — Hollywood has a bad case of the jitters. For one thing, everyone has been talking all weekend about the presidency...



biggest grossing hits of all time. The film has the same cast as the first, and a similar story line (boy loses family, boy meets hapless burglar)...

Who Owns the Visuals?

Vanilla Ice Is in Court — Whose art is it anyway? Rap singers have always been known for creative borrowing...

Biological tests have proved that

Robert De Niro is not the father of a 10-year-old girl whose mother filed a paternity suit against him...

PEOPLE

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WEATHER

Weather forecast tables for Europe, North America, Middle East, and Oceania, including high/low temperatures and precipitation chances.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

BOOKS

STOMPING GROUNDS: A Pilgrim's Progress Through Eight American Subcultures. By W. Hampton Stead. 272 pages. \$20. Morrow.

CHESS

Chess board diagram and analysis for a game between Spassky and Fischer.

AT&T USA Direct Service

Large advertisement for AT&T USA Direct Service, featuring a globe and a list of international access numbers.